EUROPE.

The Public Revenue of England-A Remarkable Poisoning Case-Victoria's Pleasure Visits-Prince Napoleon's Recent Speech.

By the arrival of a steamer from Europe on Saturday afternoon, we have the following news from our regular foreign files:-

Ment Poisoning Case before a French Tri-

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily A great oyer of poisoning, such as has now become almost weekly reading in the French papers, occupied the Assize Court of La Mans, the capital of La Sarthe, on Friday and Saturday, and it is not yet over. The town is crowded with visitors, and a strong bevy of reporters have gone down from Paris. The crimes are alleged to have been committed upwards of four years ago; the standing conflict of medical evidence about traces of arsenic is, of course, the more keen on account is, of course, the more keen on account of the lapse of time; and the presence of the celebrated M. Lachaud as counsel for one of the prisoners is a guarantee that the trial will be as dramatic as possible. According to the indictment, M. Janvier, the laudlord of the Hotel des Trois Rois, of Bouloire, in the Sarthe, who died on February 5, 1865, was polsoned by his wife, Angustine (nee Montaron), and her servant, Anne Dupin, was not only an accomplice in, but the instigator of the deed. Suspicions of foul play prevailed in the neigh-borhood at the time, but did not set the public prosecutor in motion. It was only towards the end of 1866, after the widow Januier had been married a second time to M. Miard, who still keeps the Hotel des Trois Rois, that anonymous letters and handbills, supposed to have been circulated by Anne Dupin, led to her arrest and that of the other prisoner. Augustine Montarou was married to Janvier when only seventeen, against her own wish, and under a threat from her parents that if she would not take him she should be sent to a convent, Although they lived together as tavern keepers for fifteen years, and without any flagrant quar-, this origin of their marriage, pursuant to

the French practice of rejecting no circumstance as too trivial to furnish a motive, is pressed against her as a reason why she was likely to poison him. He drove the mail cart between Bouloire and Conterre, and evidence is brought forward to show that during the hours of his daily absence she was frequently unfaithful. Of the servant, Anne Dupin, the indictment, by way of showing the a priori probability of her being a murderess, recounts that in 1846 her mother's husband was convicted of theft, and that he had a sister who committed suicide in 1853 on account of an accusa-tion that she had poisoned somebody with phosphorus. This prisoner herself was a natural child, and she had two natural children. Her profession was that of a baby farmer, and the astounding statement is that in the course of her time, although now only forty-seven years of age, she has had 81 children to nurse from Paris, of whom not half went back alive. According of whom not half went back alive. According to a confession made before the Judge of Instruction by the woman Augustine, but which she retracted in court, it was Anne Dupin who, one day after she had been ill-used by her hus-band, put it into her head to take him off by poison. Anne Dupin got some arsenic from a farrier's wife; but for fear that his too sudden death should excite suspicion, recommended that he should first be dosed with cantharides powder sprinkled on his food to make him ill.

fancied that he died of cholera. In September, 1865, Madame Montarou, the mother of Augustine, was enticed to come to Bouloire, and was carried off by arsenic administered by Dupin. A few weeks later one of her illegitimate children Leopold Dupin, a boy of fifteen, was put out of the way by his mother for hear of his making revelations. It is charged that he was poisoned with lucture matches. The indictment further alloges that after the death of Janvier, Anne Dupin installed herself in the Hotel des Trois Rois, where she acted more like the mistress than a servant: that she availed herself of he terrible secret of which she was in possession to extract large sums of money from Augustine Montarou; and that when, after the second marriage of the latter in June, 1867, Miard turned her out of the house on account of her bad character, she wrote threatening letters, and posted anonymous placards, which led to the exhumation of the three bodies, and the discovery of poison in the remains. In court the prisoner, Dupin, strenuously denies everything. M. Lachaud is counsel for the other

This object being accomplished, and a doctor called in, Dupin took an opportunity to substi-tute arsenic for his magnesia. The doctor

Queen Victoria's Open Air Enjoyments. From the London Times, Sept. 6.

On Saturday the Queen and the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, accompanied by Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby, visited Loch Lomond. The royal party left Invertrossachs about 9 o'clock in the morning, and after a short and pleasant drive reached Loch Katrine. Here a special steamer was in waiting to convey her Majesty to Sfronachlachar, near the other end of the lake. Arrived at this Highland hamlet the royal party again entered carriages and proceeded to Inversuald, on the east shore of Loch Lomond, about five miles from its northern extremity. The Queen and the Prin-cesses, with their attendants, at once went on board the Prince Consort, an elegant saloon steamer which had been chartered for the occa-The royal party salled down the east side of Loch Lomond, in the direction of Ballach, as far as Inch Murrin, the most distant of a group of charming islets which lend great beauty to the lake. Turning at this point, the steamer protime keeping close to the western shore, and afterwards steamed again for Inversnaid, whence her Majesty and the Princesses returned to Invertrossachs by the same route which had been followed in the morning.

The weather of the morning was dull, and rather unpromising: but as the day wore on the sun broke forth, and although the haze never altogether cleared away from the hilltops, the sublime scenery of the lake was seen to considerable advantage. On board the Prince Con-sort, Colonel Ponson by pointed out to the Queen and the Princesses the various places of interest, the gallant Colonel supplementing his own in-formation on the subject by inquiries which he addressed to Mr. A. Smollett, late M. P. for Dumbartonshire, who was on board, along with a number of gentlemen representing the direc-tors of the Loch Lomond Steamboat Company The Queen took the most lively interest in the scenery, and during a considerable portion of the sail her Majesty and the Princess Louise were engaged in making sketches. Before leaving the Prince Consort, her Majesty expressed to the directors of the steamboat company her thanks for the attention which had been shown

At the various landing stages small knots of spectators had congregated, but as it was evident that the royal party was desirous of privacy and quiet, anything like demonstrative welcome was avoided.

The Public Revenue of England.

rom the London Times, September 7.
The finance accounts just issued show that in the last financial year ending the 31st of March, 1869, the duty on foreign spirits produced

FIRST EDITION 44,350,869; on home-made spirits, £10,556,218; on foreign wine, £1,521,597; on malt, £6,527,708.
All these items are larger than in the preceding year. The duty on tobacco and sunfi produced in the preceding that the second se £6,496,512, which is rather less than in before. Tea paid its tax of £2,595,356, and sugar and molasses £5,504,068, both sums smaller than those of the preceding year. Foreign corn paid £897,930. The railway passenger tax, an ever increasing item, reached £499,397.

The duty on probates of wills and administrations, a varying source of taxation, declined a little, viz., to £1,591,729, and the duty on legacies and successions to £2,769,710; this last item in the preceding year had reached £2,882,747, the largest amount ever collected under this head in any one year, and exceeding by nearly £400,000 the sum which, in 1857, was estimated by the Comptroller as the maximum that would be reached. Bill stamps in the year 1867–68 pro-duced £695,438, and the inland revenue penny stamp on receipts, drafts, etc., advanced as usual, and brought in £567,455. The newspaper impressed stamp produced £111,513. The duty on armorial bearings advanced to £68,786. The inhabited house duty shows an increase, as usual, and produced £1,181,348. The income tax, raised to sixpence, brought in £8,633,507 within the year. The woods, forests, and land revenue of the Crown produced £360,000 for the Exchequer. Among the minor items hair powder produced £975. Cards brought more than £10,000 to the public purse.

Rights of the French Senate. During the debate on the senatus consultum in the French Senate on the 5th of September, M. Bonjean asserted that he had no need to say that the senatus consultum had no firmer partisan than himself, and he would vote for it whether his amendment were adopted or not. There however, dangerous omissions in it, and which he proposed to fill up. \* \*
The Senate, in his opinion, already possessed the right of making its own internal regulations.

The privilege of making interpellations was of utility only to an opposition, and could in no way attenuate a conflict between the government and the legislative body; the right of veto only provided for those situations in which the intervention of the Senate was the least neces sary, as the Chief of the State had always the power of refusing his sanction to bills. Besides, of all the modes of interposition a vote was the mest odious to those on whom it was imposed and the most perilous to those who exercised it. Louis XVI, and President Johnson, of the United States, had experienced that truth, although in a different measure.

Plon-Plon's Speech. The Paris journals continued to discuss at great length the speech of Prince Napoleon. The conservative papers, and particularly the Public and the Patrie, repudiate the Prince's views as too advanced. On the other hand, those of the Tiers-parti range themselves generally on the side of his Highness. The Presse and the Liberte, as well as the Opinion Nationale, are favorable to the ideas expressed by the Emperor's cousin. As to the Reveil, it confines itself to saying that "M. Napoleon Bonaparte has recommenced his anthems in favor of liberalism." The Temps, the Siecle, and the Avenir are more moderate, but remain at variance with the

The Earl of Rosse. The family of the late Earl of Rosse, the dis tinguished astronomer, have erected to his memory in the parish church, Parsonstown, Ireland, a chaste cenotaph, with the following in-scription chiselled in ecclesiastical text, with rubricated capitals:-

rubricated capitals:—
In remembrance of William, third Earl of Rosse, born June 17, 1800; died October 31, 1867, after a long suffering, borne as a brave man and a true Christian. Sprung from a distinguished race, eminently gifted both in body and mind, his use of these blessings was worthy of him. In the university he won the highest honors: in the House of Commons, when he represented the Kings county, as afterwards in the House of Lords, he was conspicuous for his integrity, judgment, great practical talent, and devotion to the best interests of his country. Admirable in all the relations of life, as a husband, a father, and a landlord. He was renowned in the loftiest range of science, and he revealed to mankind, by the unrivalled creation of his genius, a wider vision of the glory of

# SPAIN.

She is Ready for War with the United States. El Cronista, (published in New York), the Spanish organ, whose editor lately fought a duel. and is supposed to be sustained by the volunteer sentiment of Havana, has at last declared upon the United States. His latest editorial is long, and contains the following amusing passages. After remarking that every Spaniard in the United States applauds the bellicose attitude of El Gronista, and declaring that the United States has not to-day a military marine which can compete with "the magnificent war vessels it proceeds to give some interesting statistics of the Spanish navy.

It will be a Mercantile Affair.

A war of Spain against the American people will be exclusively a naval and mercantile affair, that is to say, the most ruinous sort of war we can make it, throwing upon the sea, as we should 100,000 Spanish marines, and blockading the ports of the Union from Philadelphia northward. Is it impossible, is it difficult to carry out what we have indicated with the maritime forces of Spain? We will now analyze the pro-

How we Little Apples do Swim. We have seven magnificent iron-covered frigates, one of which is in process of construction but will be ready, at furthest, in three months for service. We have eleven others of wood, the meanest of which is better than the best American, and there are three others, side wheeled, excellent for blockading purposes There are 21 ships fitted for combat, seven of which are the best known to military science in the whole world; do our readers understand? Besides, there are two magnificent corvettes, the Dona Maria de Molina and El Tornado, 22 side wheel steamers, one of ten guns, seven of six guns, and the others of two guns; and we count 27 screw schooners having from two to five guns each. We had almost forgotten our military transports, which belong to the coast-guard, the training school vessels, and the eight gunboats that are in the Philippines. We have only mentioned the 71 ships which can be organized in divisions for the war to which we allude; and now we will speak of the manner of making the blockade effective.

"The South Will Help Us."

With the Southern ports we shall have nothing to do. The States to which these appertain groan under the military yoke of the nation, and long to shake it off. Who knows to what point their hatred will go (now suppressed for the moment) should such a war as this break out? We have letters heaped up around us, expressing the desire that an occasion would offer itself so that the writers might declare themselves independent. Let us leave them champing the un-easy bit which Yankee tyranny has put into their mouths, and we will cast our eyes from Philadelphia towards the North, and then fix our

The Delaware to be Closed, Commencing at the incontestable proposition that culrassed ships have no rivals in this country, we will place ten of ours at the mouth of the Delaware, if only to do honor to the great number of monitors which are in Philadelphia number of monitors which are in Philadelphia.

Accompanying these two iron-covered frigates there will be one of wood and three side-wheel steamers, and thus Philadelphia will be effectually blockaded, because as against a Spanish naval division of this class there is nothing in the American marine which can be successfully opposed. If any one knows anything on this point which is not within the range of our information, let him state it, and free us at once from hypothetical speculations.

Towards blockading New York as it ought to be in order to be effective according to the law of pations, we shall employ extract the law of nations, we shall employ other eight or nine vessels, viz., one cuirassed frigate, three side-wheel steamers, and two or three screw schooners. This will be the mortal stroke, fired at the heart of the American nation, and which, at the end of two months, will oblige it, notwithstanding its ridiculous and overweening vanity, to beg peace of Spain. Boston must likewise be blockaded. It is an important depot for European commerce, and is in the northern part of the model Republic. Another iron-covered steamer, with three or four more ships, will be sufficient for this purpose. Let us resume. We shall employ in the three blockades that we have indicated four cuirassed ships, eight side-wheel ships, and five screw schooners. And as this nation has arsenals which ought to be destroyed, another flying division of four frigates, two of these without iron protecting sides, must go out on this important commission along the North American coast.

Americaus all Braggarts. These ships can likewise go out to sea against any important expedition that may sail to Cuba. America is a country of braggarts, and nothing will be easier than to learn everything with respect to the projects had under consideration, with the minutest details, and these can be communicated in a very short time to any place where our ships may happen to be. As the readers of El Cronista will see, with 26 or 28 of the 71 ships of war at our disposition for military operations, we can humiliate completely this nation. Finally, there will be for the further necessities of Cuba, Spain, Africa, and the Philippines, more than 40 other ships, without counting the 18 gunboats in this last archipelago.

Let Us Have War. Are we provoked to war? then let us have it. We will henceforth offer all that we have and are; even what may be realized from the sale of the El Cronista establishment, and our own person beside. God will watch over our family Then here's to Spain forever and forward!

Position of the United States Towards Spain The New York Herald's Washington correspondent writes:-

The tone of the British and Spanish press on the Cuban question, as conveyed by cable, is not regarded in official circles here with any alarm. The London papers seem to misunderstand the question entirely and the position which our Government occupies towards Spain. That position has in no material point changed from what it was when the Spanish regency formally accepted the United States as a mediator for the settlement of the Cuban difficulty.

The note said to have been written recently by Minister Sickles, and about which the Spansh press is reported to be so indignant, nothing more than a gentle reminder that as the good offices of our Government had been accepted by the belligerents it would like to pro-ceed to business. It contained no threat, but intimated that circumstances might arise which would force the United States to act independently, and that protracted delay on the part of Spain was dangerous.

The Cubans Will Not Submit.

These circumstances have already been alluded to in my despatches as to the destruction of everything on the island of Cuba within reach o the insurgents, so as to make it untenable for the Spania.ds. It is no secret that, if the pend-ing negotiations fall, this is the policy which the Cubans have marked out for themselves. The crops now coming forward on the plantations, I am informed by Senor Lemus, will never be gathered except favorable action should in the meantime be taken by Spain on the Sickles proposition or some other looking to the independence of Cuba. Among the reason he assigns is that the Cuban planters firmly believe that as soon as the crops are gathered they will be seized and confiscated by the Spaniards and the proceeds devoted to the upport of the Spanish army and navy. planters argue that as they are likely to lose their crops in any event, they would rather destroy them than have them contribute to the support of their enemies. The action becoming condition of affairs which would demand the interference not only of the United States, but of other civilized commercial nations.

Hopes of a Compromise. There are still strong hopes entertained by our Government that sprin will eventually accept some proposition which will secure the independence of Cuba and put an end to the war. It is known here in official circles that Napoleon has advised Prim to sell Cuba for whatever he can get, bring home the Spanish troops, and devote the money and troops to subduing the Carlists and other factions in Spain.

The idea of any serious difficulty arising between Spain and the United States on account of any contemplated action of our Government relative to Cuba is not thought of in official circles here. It is not supposed that Spain, with all her traditional pride and obstinacy, would be so reckless as to go to war with the United States in her present condition, especially with the moral certainty of not only losing Cuba without getting any money for it, but of getting badly whipped into the bargain.

# ASSASSINATION.

A Venerable Man Riddled with Bullets. From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 14.

From the railroad men who came in last night and by telegraph to-day, we have the details of a most brutal murder committed at Kilbourn City, on the line of the La Crosse Division, yesterday. The victim is the venerable Mr. Gate father of Le Roy Gates, well known as the Dells

Mr. Gates arose at an early hour yesterday morning and took a walk over the bridge, as was his wont. Not returning, search was made for him, and about 11 o'clock his body was found lying by the river and down an embank-ment west of the bridge. The old man had been shot, and evidently the contents of two revolvers had been emptied upon him. In the head there were no less than six wounds: through the hand one, and in the back and other parts of the body several more. It was evident that he had been seized by the throat, which is sadly discolored. His pockets had been rifled of all their contents. The body had been drag-ged some distance from where first shot, and then thrown down the embankment to the river

As soon as the fact of the murder became known, there was intense excitement at Kil-bourn City and Portage. Mr. Gates was well known, and was an influential citizen of Kilbourn, and the feeling against the perpetrator of the murder was great.

Railroad men inform us that there is but one reason felt for the crime, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gates' body was robbed. Some time ago Mr. Gates, when ready to go South on a business trip, was robbed of some \$2300. Several persons were arrested charged with the crime, and it is stated that Mr. Gates could easily identify the robbers, and by this means bring them to instice. As he was the only witness who could do this, it was necessary to get him out of the way, and hence the murder of

It is further stated that one of the parties charged with the murder of Mr. Gates, whom are out on ball, was arrested at Portage yesterday, while in the act of robbing a Norwe-gian farmer. He had his hand on the farmer's throat when assistance came. He was arrested and undergoing an examination when the people in the court room learned of the Gates murder. There were threats made of lynching the thief, but the well-disposed people prevailed, and the sheriff had no difficulty in securing and locking him up. We understand that several parties ed with the murder have been arrested and locked up in jail.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Political Campaign-Judge Dent's Speech at Corinth, Mississippi-His Appeals to the Colored Voters-A Disaster in New York-The Denver Pacific Railway.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conservative Republican Campaign Commenced-Speeches by Dent and Others at Co-rinth-The "Double-Enders," "Extremists," and National Republicaus.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 19.—The Conservative Republican campaign was opened at Corinth yesterday, by speeches from Judge Dent, Colonel Inge, and General Robert L. Lowry, the latter the candidate for the Attorney Generalship.

Judge Dent commenced by saying there were two parties at present in Mississippi. One was known as the "Bitter Enders" or "Extremists:" the other as the National Republican Unio party. To the latter he belonged, and from tha party he had received the distinguished honor of being placed at the head of the ticket, and been chosen their standard bearer in the present campaign. The one party, led by Tarbell, Ames, Alcorn & Co., wanted to disfranchise the white people, while the party he belonged to was in favor of universal suffrage and amnesty.

Addressing the colored people, about one hundred and fifty of whom were present, he said he would urge them in the strongest terms not to be antagonistic to the people of the South, among whom they had been born and raised. He assured them the Southern men loved them, and would respect them in their rights better than any stranger could do. He said many white men who came from the North were constantly contending that it was through their efforts that the colored race had procured its freedom. Such was not the fact, as General Grant and many other distinguished soldiers and statesmen had declared that it was only a circumstance of war; that it was never intended to give the colored man his freedom until it became a war necessity. Neither was it intended to give them the right to vote until it tended to give them the right to vote until it became a political necessity in the work of reconstruction. He contended that they need not thank the people of the North for the rights and privileges they enjoyed. He urged them to beware of the party of which Tarbell, General Ames, Alcorn, and company were the leaders, but to join their ranks, with true Southern men, who would protect them in their rights. It was who would protect them in their rights. It was only by doing so that their race could be perpetuated. If they failed to join those who loved and really understood them, they would drift away like the Indian to the frontier of drift away like the Indian to the frontier of civilization, and in a few years entirely disappear. All Ames, Tarbell & Co. wanted was office; that was all their pretended patriotism consisted of. After they got all they wanted through the votes of the colored men, they would turn round and mock at their calamity. They belonged to the proscriptionists, and would deprive them of all rights if it would serve their purposes; therefore he proved them to suppose the colored men, they would be the total colored men, they would be color their purposes; therefore he urged them to sup-port those who would protect them in their rights. He closed his address by calling on those assembled to support the men who were in favor of peace throughout Mississippi and the entire country, and who were in favor of equal rights to all. The conservative Republicans held a ratification meeting at Jackson, Miss., yesterday. A number of speeches were made.

Hushed Up. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19 .- At the Glover Skating Rink, last evening, a young man named Robert Hopkins, on a slight altercation, whipped out a pistol and shot a young associate named Booker, the ball penetrating the fleshy part of the arm. The Rink was crowded with ladles and gentlemen at the time, and it caused the utmost consternation. The parties were arrested, but the matter was finally smoothed over and hushed up, though an outrage had been committed.

# FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire in Rochester. ROCHESTER, Sept. 20 .- Two large blocks in Medina were burned yesterday morning. The following are the names of the losers, the losses and insurances:-James Skinner, boot and shoe store, loss, \$1500, insured for \$1000; John Parson, tin shop, loss, \$1500; Fuller & Godley, hardware store, loss, \$12,000, insured for \$7500; Healey & Son, drug store, loss, \$12,000, insured for \$6000; Mrs. Smith, loss on building, \$2000, no insurance; Silas Smith, loss on building, \$3000, fully insured: John Alcone, grocery; K. W. F. Smith, jeweller, loss, \$600, no insurance; William M. Smith & Co., loss, \$6000; E. H. Renzwig & Skeifel, clothing, loss, \$2500, fully insured; Empire Hotel, loss on furniture and building, \$16,000. Also other minor losses.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 20.—There is great excitement in gold to-day, and the transactions on the Board have been unusually heavy. The opening price was 136%, but shortly 137% was reached; the market ranging between these figures and 137%; Governments were strong, but unchanged. Stocks were active, with a slight decline all around. Central touched 201%; fell off to 200%. Money—sales at 7 per cent. on call.

New York Stock Market.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 20.—Stocks firm. Money 6667
per cent. Gold, 1317. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122;
do. 1864, do., 120%; do. 1865, do., 120; do. do.,
new, 1194; do. 1867, 119%; do. 1868, 119%; 10-40s,
1097; Virginia 6s, new, 58%; Missouri 6s, 864;;
Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 31;
New York Central, 902%; Eric, 39%; Reading, 35%;
Hudson River, 184; Michigan Central, 128%; Michigan Southern, 95%; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland
and Pittsburg, 107%; Chicago and Rock Island, 109%;
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186; Western Union
Telegraph, 35%. New York Stock Market. Telegraph, 35%.

# FROM THE PLAINS. .

The Denver Pacific Railroad-Ploneer Excur-sionists.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, Sept. 19.—Senator Thayer returned from California last P. M. Track-laying on the Denver Pacific Railroad is progressing favorably. One mile of track was laid on Saturday. The California pioneer excursion reached Cheyenne this A. M.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Central R. 199% Pacific M. S. 72%
N. Y. and Erie R. 39 Western Union Tele, 36%
N. Y. and Rrie R. 95% Western Union Tele, 36%
Ph. and Rea. R. 95% Western Union Tele, 36%
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 96%
Mil. and St. Paul R. c 73%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 106%
Mil. and St. Paul R. c 73%
Chi. and N. W. com. 75
Chi. and N. W. pref. 85%
Chi. and R. I. R. 109%
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch. 86
Market unsettled.

## FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 20-11 A. M.—Consols for money 92%; for account, 92%; 93. American securities quiet but steady; 5-20s of 1892, 83%; of 1867, 61%; 10-40s, 75%. Stocks quiet Eric, 27%; Illinois Central, 94%; Atlantic and Great Western, 98%.

Western, 28%.
Western, 28%.
Liverpool, Sept. 20—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; midding uplands, 12% isd.; middling Orleans, 13% isd. 28%.
18% d. Estimated sales, 4000 bales. Other articles

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 20—1 P. M.—American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 83%; 1865s, old, 82%; 1867s, 51%. Eric Railroad, 27%.

Livenpool, Sept. 20—1 P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 13d. The sales are now estimated at 5500 bales. Wheat, 19s. 11d. for California white, and 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. for red Western.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Sept. 20.—Cotton quiet but steady at 29%c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers except for low grades; Howard Street superfine, \$6@650; do. extra, \$650@7.75; do. family, \$9@925; City Mills superfine, \$625@675; do. extra, \$650@75; Western superfine, \$660@5; do. family, \$120@105; Western superfine, \$660625; do. extra, \$650@7; do. family, \$125@8. Whrat dull at \$150@163 for prime to choice. Corn firm; prime white, \$130@132; yellow, \$122@124. Oats dull at \$130@135. Mess Pork quiet at 33@74c. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19%@19%c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16%@16%c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19%@20c. Whisky quiet at \$13@f16.

### FIENDISH.

An outrage worthy of the most cold-blooded

Barbarism in Baltimore A Man Tortured to Confession. From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

Ku-Klux in the land was unearthed at the Southern Police Station yesterday afternoon, and if the statement of the injured party be true, the perpetrators of the crime deserve a lengthy sejourn in the penitentiary. Yesterday morning Officer Streckfus was called upon to arrest Henry Sample, colored, charged with stealing \$80 from John Kelso, of the schooner John Scarboro, plying between this port and Accomac county, Va. Sample, who was employed on the boat, states that a short time since, while the schooner was lying at Light street wharf, Kelso accused him of stealing the money but did not again refer to the affect and money, but did not again refer to the affair until the boat had proceeded to the Pongoteague river and was on its return to Baltimore. When out on the bay Kelso, assisted by one William Mister, tied the thumbs of Sample with a rope and suspended him to the mast about three feet from the deck. He was asked to confess to having stolen the money, but denied in the most positive terms having seen it. Three times was he thus outraged, and when released from the mast he was in so weak a condition that it was with difficulty that he could stand. The next day Kelso and Mister placed a rope with a stone attached to the neck of Sample, and fastened another rope to one of his arms. He was then asked to confess to having committed the theft, and again denied. He was thrown overboard, but prevented from drowning by the two men retaining hold of the rope fastened to his arm. Refusing three times to say that he was a thief, Kelso drew from his pocket a knife, and remarked in substance that if Sample did not remarked in substance that if Sample did not confess to being a thief, that he (Kelso) would sever the rope and let the man down. Sample fearing that if he persisted in attempting to establish his innocence he would be murdered, said that he did steal the money, and that he had thrown it overboard. He was then hauled on board, and that night Kelso forced him to place his hand in the pocket of a man who place his hand in the booket of a man who was asleep, in order that he might be detected in the act of stealing, and when the boat arrived at Light street yesterday Sample was arrested and committed for the action of the grand jury. Captain Fry, upon hearing the statement of Sample, deemed it his duty to cause the arrest of Kelso and Mister. They were arrested, and, after a hearing before Justice Boope released on before Justice Boone, released on security for a further hearing. Captain Fry, before Sample was sent to jail yesterday, very kindly (and for which he deserves thanks) endeavored to alleviate the acute pains in the thumbs of the maltreated negro by anointing

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Sept. 21, 1869. Monday, Sept. 21, 1869.

The past week closed on a very active and somewhat stringent money market, but the former feature is not quite so marked to-day up to noon. Still there is sufficient demand for accommodations to absorb all the supplies in the market, and rates generally "hold their own." Between banks and their depositors there is a limited amount of business. their depositors there is a limited amount of business in discounts, but the acceptances are invariably of short date and of first-class grade.

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Call loans on Government or choice stock collaterals are placed at about 7 per cent, and the improved activity in the Stock market has increased the volume of business in this kind of loans. Business paper it is difficult to quote, the market ruling very irregular. First-class notes vary from 9-612 per cent up to ninety days, but beyond that date 13-614 is often asked, though not often obtain-1, as these rates are justly deemed too steep to be submitted to save by the unfortunates to whom money

is a necessity.

Gold opened to-day strong at 1374, feel in the course of the morning as low as 137, and closed about noon at 1374, an advance on Saturday's quotaent leans followed the course of specie, advancing in about the same ratio, 1881s are quoted at Whelen Brothers' at 1213(; 628 at 122, and 658 at

121.
The Stock market showed but little animation.
Prices, however, were steady. State and City loans were without change. 101 was bid for City 6s, new issues, and 97 for the old.
Reading Railroad was remarkably duli, only a few

issues, and 97 for the old.

Reading Railroad was remarkably duli, only a few hundred shares being disposed of at 47%; Pennsylvania Railroad was the chief feature, selling at 56% (256%. 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 53 for Mine Hill Railroad; 29% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, and 37% for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal and Coal shares were entirely neglected, 58 was offered for Commercial Bank; 32% for Mechanics; and 74% for City. chanies'; and 74% for City.

chanies'; and 74½ for City.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement; 34 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 69 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 12 for Hestonville; and 25½ for Girard College, PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third streets

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FIRST BOARD.

\$2000 Sun&Erie 7s.85100 | 100 sh Penna R. 530 | 56%
\$1700 Pittsburg 4s. 55 | 5 | 60 | 56%
\$500 Leh Gold 1. 98 | 100 | 60 | 55 5%
\$3 sh Far & M Bk. 120 | 100 | 60 | 55 5%
\$3 sh Far & M Bk. 120 | 100 | 60 | 530 | 55%
\$100 sh Read RR | 47% | 100 | 60 | 530 | 55%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 56% | 100 | 60 | 530 | 55%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 56% | 100 | 60 | 530 | 55%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 56% | 100 | 60 | 550 | 56%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 56% | 100 | 60 | 550 | 56%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 56% | 100 | 60 | 550 | 56%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 56% | 100 | 60 | 550 | 56%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 56% | 100 | 60 | 550 | 56%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 56% | 100 | 60 | 550 | 56%
\$3 | 60 | 85 | 100 | 60 | 50% | 56%
\$4 | 100 | 85 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this moning's Gold quotations as follows:—
10:00 Å. M. 1863; 11:26 Å. M. 1875; 16:11 " 137, 11:41 " 137 THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New

From the Herald.

"The course of the money market was entirely at variance with that of stocks. Despite the unfavorable bank statement last week money was abundant at seven per cent., and it was not until the last day that any noteworthy activity was manifested. Then it was due to a general changing of loans arising out of the demands of stock houses upon their customers for new margins, preparatory to the emergencies of the ensuing week. The vast specula-

tions of the week also entailed a general transfer of securities and of their money equivalent. On Saturday afternoon gold interest was freely paid. The bank statement is favorable, but the improvement is just beyond the dividing line. The deposits have failen off about three and a half millions, and the banks could therefore afford to lose about eight handred thousand dollars in reserve. The actual loss in reserve is about six hundred thousand dollars, made up of the decrease in specie and legal-tenders. The gain in surplus reserve is consequently about two hundred thousand dollars. This is a comparatively small figure, but it is encouraging that at this season the banks gain anything in their surplus. It fortities them for the ensuing week, especially as they have also contracted their loans over two and a quarter millions. There is again a discrepancy in the specie item, which is sought to be accounted for by the locking up of gold. The small decrease will be found to be due to the large importation of gold last week, which came this way in the double transaction of seiling bonds in Londen, and the gold for them in the market here two weeks ago, when gold was in the vicinity of 187%. The small decrease in legal tenders is attributed to the release of greenbacks originally withdrawn to aid the speculative stock movements of the week. The following are the two last statements in contrast.—

Denosits 188,823,324	185,390,180
Deposits	51, 259, 197
"In the gold market the situation wa	s without m.
portant change, the 'bull' combinat	
quietly, and energetically holding the r	
a decline. The course of the premiur	
upward, although the advance at the	
improvement of only one per cent, upo	n the opening
price.	7.00
The changes from last week are as fe	ollows:-
Increase in loans	
Decrease in specie	
Increase in speculation	
Decrease in deposits	
Decrease in legal-tenders	228,610
"The excess over the legal reserve	
\$10,733,053, and this is \$10,956,584—a gain	n of \$223,531."

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Sept. 20 .- The Flour market is quiet out steady at former quotations. In the absence of any demand for shipment, only 600 or 700 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5.25@ 5.62% for superfine, \$5.50@6.25 for extras, \$6.50@7.75

for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$6.75@7.75 for Ohio and Indiana do, do., and \$6.25@ 7.25 for Pennsylvania do. do. Rye Flour sells at The Wheat market is dull and lower. Sales of The Wheat market is dull and lower. Sales of \$500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at \$1.48 & \$1.50 & \$1.5

Malt sold at \$1.50.

Eark is stronger. 50 hhds. No. 1 Quereitron sold at \$38 \$\vert \text{ton, an advance of \$3.}

Whisky is dull and nominal. We quote wood and iron-bound packages at \$1.15@1.18 \$\vert \text{gallon.}

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, September 20.—Beef Cattle were decidedly flat to-day, and prices were lower. We quote choice at 9c., prime at \$3.8%c., fair to good \$5.67%c, and common at 56.6c., as in quality. The following were the particulars of the offerings:—

130 Owen Smith, West Virginia, 7@8½.
130 Owen Smith, West Virginia, 7@8½.
14 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 6½@8.
14 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 6½@8.
120 Ph. Hathaway, Chester county, 7@8½.
130 B. F. McFillen, Wester ounty, 6½@8.
131 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 6@8.
132 James S. McFillen, Chester county, 6@8.
132 James S. McFillen, Western, 7@8½.
135 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8½.
136 Uhlman & Bachman, Western, 7@8½.
137 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8½.
138 McMoney & Smith, Western, 6½@8½.
139 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@8½.
130 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@8½.
130 John Smith & Bro., Western, 6@9.
135 L. Frank, Western, 6½@7½.

85 L. Frank, Western, 65,673, 90 Gus, Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 6@8, 150 Hope & Co., Virginia, 6@8%. 88 M. Dryfoos & Co., 6@7.

63 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7. 55 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@84. 45 J. Clemson, Chester county, 7@8.

56 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
69 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6@8%.
29 A. Kimble, Chester county, 5%@7%.
16 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7.

16 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7.
21 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8.
20 John Chrisky, Virginia, 6@8.
45 C. Walker, Virginia, 5@6.
50 S. Blumenthal, Virginia, 5%@6.
46 S. Frank, Western, 6%@7%.
76 G. Ellenger, Ohio, 6@8%.
20 M. Ketter, Western Pennsylvania, 5@6.
19 T. Toomey, Western Pennsylvania, 5%@7.
40 Preston & Andrews, Chester county, 6@8.
60 James Aull, Western, 5@6%.
Cowes and Calves were lower, and 175 head sold at \$40@70; Springers changed hands at \$55@66.

Cowes and Caives were lower, and 175 fead sold at \$406.70; Springers changed hands at \$55.650. Sheep were active, and prices higher; 10,000 head sold at 466 cents per lb., gross.

Hogs were steady, and \$182 sold at 1236135 cens for slop, and from 14 to 1456 cents for extra corn fed.

-Some Southern papers copy with avidity the World's recent declaration that Congressional reconstruction would hold no more than a rope

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

(By Telegraph.)
FORTHYSS MONROE, Sept. 20.—Arrived, barque Uller, from Rio for orders. Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Chesapeske, from Demarara, and J. M. Haskill. Passed out—Barque Clifton, for Rio, and brig Delaware, for Demarara. (By Anglo-American Gable.)
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 20.—Arrived, steamships City of Loudon and Idaho, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... SEPTEMBER 20. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr Florence Shay, Huise, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Lændes, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, 3 days from Portland, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Centipede, Beckett, 2 days from Salem, in ballast to captain

last to captain Brig Philip Larrabee, Orowell, 6 days from Boston, with

last to captain.

Brig Philip Larrabee, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Fenn Ice Co.

Schr Rebecca, Smith, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, from Gardiner, Me., with mose to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mose to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Irelan, from Salom.

Schr A. Pittman, Lambert, from Providence.

Schr M. Sewall, Frisbec, from Providence.

Schr H. Paige, Haley, from Boston.

Schr D. G. Wilson, Floyd, from Boston.

Schr E. B. Graham, Smith, from Boston.

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HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 20.—The following boats le, here in tow this morning:—
Wm. King, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Lacy and Hatme, with anthracite coal, for Chesapeake.
Elille, with lumber, for Reading.
Young Irvin, with lumber to Oraig & Blanchard.
Wm. Edward, with lumber to order.
D. B. Clough, with lumber, for Wilmington.
Neilly and Johnny, with jumber to Taylor & Betts.

Steamship Fanita. Brooke, hence, at New York yester-Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 17th Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, nence, at Potentinstant.

Schr William and James, Outten, honce, at Richmond
17th inst.

Schr Modesty, Endicott, honce, at Providence 17th inst.

Schr Modesty, Endicott, honce, at Providence 17th inst.
for Pawincket.

Schr Farragut, Clark: Lacy A. Blessom, Chatfield;
Uncle Tom, Lock: S. L. Stevens, Small: Flyzwsy, Kelley;
Uncle Tom, Lock: S. L. Stevens, Small: Flyzwsy, Kelley;
C. L. Vandervoori, Kelley; and E. S. Conant, Gerry,
honce, at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, sailed from Washington, D.
C. 16th inst., for Georgetown, 19 load for Philadelphia.
Schr Dwight Davidson, Smith, hence, at Newport A, M.
17th inst.

Schr Dwight Der Schreiber, for Philadelphia, was leading at Schr Ida Bella, Fisher, for Philadelphia, was leading at Charleston leth inst.

Schra Nellie Treat, Trim; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; and Rosex, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Provi-