FIRST EDITION

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Administration Backing Down on the Cuban Question-Minister Sickles' Note Repudiated-Rumored Recall of Sickles-The Battle of Las Tunas.

Fish Irate. The New York World has the following special relegram this morning

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—There is a rumor in well-informed circles that Secretary Fish is so incensed with Sickles that he has demanded his recall, and the sudden return of President Grant is believed to have some connection with this demand of the Secretary of State. There is the best authority for saying that Sickles has exceeded his instructions, and made demands upon the Spanish Government which are not only needlessly irritating, but are in express defiance of the cautions given him when he left Washington. Secretary fish, it is now said, never designed that Sickles should have any discretion in this Cuban business; hence he first used a special agent, Mr. Paul Forbes, and subsequently conducted the proposition of the content of the proposition of the prop quently conducted the negotiations through the Spanish Minister in Washington. Sickles' unauthorized interference has set everything out of

Minister Sickles' Note Repudiated. In the Heraidis Washington correspondence of yesterday we find this:—

There were many rumors flying about town this morning of the prospects of a war with Spain, but they were all set at rest this afternoon by a more definite story, which at once gained ground, that there is to be a clean back account of the country of the countr down on the part of our Government. It is de-clared that Sickles exceeded his instructions greatly in presenting propositions for the sale of Cuba to the Cubans, and our Government is so alarmed by the violent and belligerent tone of the Spaniards that it has formally repudiated General Sickles' action, and has pledged itself to censure its representative at Madrid. This will of course result in his resignation. Those will, of course, result in his resignation. Those in authority here disclaim any intention of de-siring to effect a settlement of this question, except in the most friendly manner, and the present excitement in Spain is attributed entirely to the injudicious utterances of Minister

What the Recognition of Cuba Will Entail. A statement is made here this morning, apparently well founded, that the Spanish Government has notified the American authorities that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents will be regarded as a direct intervention in Spawill be regarded as a direct intervention in Spanish matters, and a just cause for a declaration of war. It is noticeable in this connection that during the last few days there has been a marked change in the sentiment expressed towards Spain by officials here. More caution is observed, and fewer words of hostile character spoken. It is a clean back down on the part of our Government under the threats of the Spaniards, and it is so re arded here by most men. The shame and indignation of all who have heard the news know no bounds.

The Patriot Victory at Las Tunes.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Accumulating facts prove that the victory of the Cubans at Las Tunas was well-nigh complete. One new fact deserves attention. General Benegasi, in going to Tunas, had a convoy of 280 horses, loaded with supplies of provisions and arms, which was guarded by 543 men. The insurgents fought him two days after the Tunas battle, at a distance of 400 me tres from the town, of which fact the correspondent of La Voz speaks as follows:—"Because of our deeply-felt losses, and for the reason that our forces were small and overworked, we passed the remainder of the 16th, the 17th, and half of the 18th in great anxiety, fearing, as we did, a repetition of the work of the 16th. At about mid-day of the 18th Lieutenaut-Colonel Benegasi arrived with 500 men and a few provisions, which animated our spirits greatly This officer took command at once of this cen-tral point of operations, and is now at work enlarging the fortifications. Excepting the centre of the town, everything is in rains."

Here it is clear that the insurgents took in the fight with Benegasi most of his supplies. Two hundred and eighty horses should have carried a large amount of provisions and war material yet La Voz's correspondent acknowledges that very little of this convoy got safely into Las Tunas. The bad condition of the Spaniards is made more manifest by other language used in the same journal:—"If it be well for us to keep Las Tunas, it is useless to send up there 300 or 400 men. We must forward at there 300 or 400 men. We must forward at once 3000 or 4000, well provided in all re-spects. The enemy have been about this place eleven months, and have been during all that time harassing our troops."

lowing statement, which is, at the least, amnsing:—"We have under our eyes statistical tables, made up from the official reports of our officers, which go back to the 13th of October, 1868, and terminate at the present time. The losses of the two parties during the time indicated were as follows:—

Dead	6,714 1,661 14,301	Dead	370 592 98 13
Rescued	1,278	Total	1,073
Total		e against the Cuba	ns of

Another table is printed which reports a loss to the Cubans of 8254 horses (taken by the Spanish), 48 cannon, 3792 fire-arms, and 2035 arms of other kinds, while the Spanish lost only 40 horses, and no arms.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Another Side to the Story - No Truth in the Rumored Defalcations-Libel on the Manage-ment-The Concern in a Flourishing Condi-

A morning paper of this city sought to make a sensation yesterday by attacking the present management of the Methodist Book Concern. The Methodists are not only a very powerful, but probably the most numerous religious congregation in the country, and the Book Concern being their publishing centre, an attack upon it. as a matter of course, must vibrate to the farthest corners of the land. Hence as a sensational article it was well planned. As a truthful and reliable statement of fact it was a failure. The pith of the statement, ascusation or charge, or whatever else it may be called, was contained in the assertion that great corruption and fraud had been discovered in that establishment, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars; that not a dollar had ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business in 1796, but that unfortunately that cannot be said of the Metho-

dist Book Concern any more. This was a very serious accusation, and calculated to create uneasiness in the minds of all Methodists throughout the country, who individually as well as collectively have an interest in the Concern, and in having it honestly and honorably conducted. Fortunately for the members of the Methodist Church, but unfortunately for the numbers of the Methodist Church, but unfortunately for those who put this libel before the public the facts show the assertions made by the paper in question were based on mere rumor, and that of the kind so well described in the story of the

All that there is for a foundation for this damaging charge consists in the fact that two of the employes of the agents have been suspected of unfair dealing. One was employed in making purchases, and it is believed that in doing so he purchases, and it is believed that in doing so he received an over percentage from the manufacturers or dealers who sold the merchandise to him for the Book Concern. It is yet a disputed point whether the prices paid by the Concern were any higher than the regular market prices. But the mere suspicion of the agents, plausible from the facts which came to their knowledge, was sufficient to induce them to discharge the man at once. The Concern may not have lost a was sufficient to induce them to discharge the man at once. The Concern may not have lost a cent by these transactions, as all the dealings might have been at fair prices, such as it would have had to pay by ordering the same goods from other houses. Yet so far as this is concerned the agents are busy making correct inquiries, though they believe from this cause the establishment has suffered but very little.

Another one of the employes was also sus-

Another one of the employes was also suspected, and he was also at once discharged. The amount caused to be abstracted by his unfaithfulness could not yet be ascertained, but it is believed that it cannot be near so great as mentioned, since in the regular transactions o the firm for months and years past nothing was found missing. The funds were all right in bank, the accounts of stock, of books, and ma-terial on hand were found to be right; in fact, but a comparatively small value could have been misused, so small, indeed, that at no one of the many repeated investigations was it missed. This suspicion of a small defalcation by two of the employes of the agents, who were at once discharged when the suspicion at first became grounded, was all that there was to go upon by the sensational writers to make an elephant of

The Methodist Book Concern was never so prosperous nor ever so flourishing as it is at present, or as it has been for some years past. Its entire assets, according to the consolidated exhibit of November 30, 1868, were \$1,340,919, and its entire liabilities only \$175,295, while the net profits for the year ending with that day, after the payment of all orders after general conference, were \$114,678. This is more fully shown

	-	by the following detailed exhibit.
\$238,650 656,722 65,843	114,650 124,000	Real estate, New York Concern
	368,610 298,111	Merchandise, New York Concern Merchandise, Western Concern
	52,529 13,314	Cash on hand, New York Concern. Cash on hand, Western Concern.
	158,968	Notes and accounts, New York Concern (net) Notes and accounts, Western Con-
379,703	220,740	cern (net)
\$1,340,919		Total assets
\$175,995	\$42,937 132,357	Notes and accounts, New York Notes and accounts, Western
\$1,165,624	83,009	Net capital stock
152,882 89,204	69,873	Paid by order of General Con- ference
\$114,678		Net profit.

A month later, in January of this year, the concern showed a little better balance-sheet. concern showed a little better balance-sheet. They owed not a cent, had more money in bank subject to draft than they had any present need for, and their publishing business was steadily on the increase, yielding increased profits. They then purchased the building on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, paid the first instalment in cash, as agreed upon, and to-day, with the exception of the deferred payments on the building, which are not yet due, are again entirely free from debt, with a handare again entirely free from debt, with a handsome cash balance at their disposal. Hence, any defalcation has been committedand there is ground to believe that there was—it is so small as not to interfere with the financial standing of the concern, nor with its prosperity and its encouraging in-fluence upon the cause of the Methodist Church in this country; and most certainly was it not of such moment as to cause a prominent journal of this city to notice it with such emphasizing pomp and circumstance. Indeed, it is stated that the article of the journal in question, in so far as it relates to the present managers of the Book Concern or to the agents personally, "that no more can it be said that the Methodist Book Concern has not lost a dollar by the defalcation of its managers," it is an actionable libel, and legal advice was sought yesterday by one of the agents as to the most proper steps to be taken to enforce a retraction and preyent its repetition. .

The Charges Substantiated-Their Truth Con-firmed.

Although the New York Herald asserts in positive terms that there is no ground for the charges of corruption in this establishment, the World and Tribune as positively confirm their truthfulness. The Tribune remarks:—

It appears that the managers of the printing and binding departments, instead of buying the paper, ink, musiin, leather, and so on, used in the manufacture of books directly from dealers in those articles, have been in the habit of making their purchases through two intermediary parties, and paying by this means indirectly heavy and unnecessary brokerage, as the pur-chasers obtained from the dealers a handsome commission on everything sold to the concern. This system was adopted by direction of the agent, the Rev. James Porter, and the brokers who profited by it—te the extent of at least \$10,000 a year—were his two sons. The superintendent of the printing department, Mr. Good-enough, was a man who stood high in the confi-dence of the Church and of the people, had held many religious offices of trust and emolument, and was at the time treasurer of the Sunday School Union. Mr. Hoffman was in charge of the bookbindery. In binding, so many articles are used from various sources that it is easy to make a handsome percentage on the articles bought. Goodenough was permitted to resign about two months ago, and Hoffman was dropped about a month ago.

A larger share of blame must attach to the Methodist Church at large. It is gross carelessness to confide to a well-intentioned clergyman the management of large secular business with-out an interest and without security against loss. The Bible House is not thus conducted, nor is any well-managed publishing house. The ac-counts of the agents are examined only by one single committee, who call in no expert, are pre-cluded by lack of time from examining the books, accounts, and vouchers, and have not sufficient acquaintance with book-keeping and the publishing trade to render their opinion of

The World says editorially: "The Irregularities which have come to light in the Methodist Book Concern are no marvel now that the mode in which the business of that concern has been transacted has come to light. It appears that the supervisory authority has been vested not in men of business, but in clergymen elected by the Conference of the Church, and, as a matter of course, utterly unacquainted with the details of the business which they were set to oversee. The consequence was, what it inevitably must have been, that the officers thus appointed have, in some instances, been easily bamboozled by the heads of the departments, and others under their nominal control, into believing whatever it was for the interest of those subor-dinates that they should believe. The result of dinates that they should believe. The result of this course now appears in a series of fraudulent practices which were made possible of commission by the utter unacquaintance of agents and inspectors with the details of the business. As a check upon waste or swindling, they were, and could be, of no value at all. A single competent layman in their place which have as year the funds which their place might have saved the funds which

are now shown to have been embezzled. This exposure will furnish a new argument to the advocates of lay representation in the councils of the Methodist Church, which has until lately been refused, and which is even now in suspanse. Laymen will not long be content to stand by and see their funds misappropriated, through the inefficiency of those who are empowered to administer them, but who are incapatiated by their education and their profession from administering them wisely. ministering them wisely.

ABDUCTION.

A Wall Street Broker Held in Default of 850,000 Bail for Crimbul Assault on a Lady. The N. Y. Herald this morning publishes the

Yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs Police Court, before Judge Dowling, Mr. John W. Gould, residing at No. 40 East Twenty-sixth street, New York, and who had been apprehended at midday at his office, No. 58 Wall street, by Officer James Gillan, was charged with abduction of and criminal assault on Mrs.

Anna Mead, of No. 73 President street, Brooklyn. Anna Mead, of No. 73 President street, Brooklyn. The circumstances were very remarkable, as will be seen from the following summary of Mrs. Mead's affidavit, sworn to before Judge Dowling yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mead is a lady of considerable personal attractions, of lady-like manners, and evidently accustomed to the manners of good society:—She said that on the 14th of September she received four letters signed with the initials S. W. G., requesting her to meet the writer at the Hamilton ferry house, at the foot of Whitehall street, on some business connected with her husband. She went there at the foot of Whitehall street, on some business connected with her husband. She went there and met a gentleman whom she partly recognized as having seen before. He approached her and asked her if she would like to find out about her husband. She replied that she would very much, and he informed her that her husband was stopping on Staten Island, at the hotel at Vanderbilt's landing. He then requested her to go with him there and inquire about her husband. She accompanied him there, and the prisoner told her that the hotel was kept by Mr. Newport. When she arrived at the hotel the prisoner informed her that her husband was out riding with a lady and was expected back shortly. He rea lady and was expected back shortly. He re-quested her to remain at the hotel until her hus-band returned. After waiting some time the prisoner told her it was likely that her husband would be in at supper, and he requested her to accompany him to see if she could find him at the supper table. She went, but found her husband was not there. He then requested her to have some supper. She did so, but they sat at some distance from the regular supper table. some distance from the regular supper table, and there they partook of some refreshment. The prisoner and herself returned to the parlor, and there they continued to remain waiting for her husband to return. The prisoner then went out of the parlor and went down stairs, but shortly afterwards returned with some soda water, which she drank. Then, as it was getting late and her husband did not return, she told the prisoner it would be better for her to go home. He then asked her to remain for the 9 o'clock boat, but she replied that she did not like to wait so long, as she should like to be home by 9 o'clock if possible. She had some conversation with the prisoner, in the course of which he informed her that his name was John W. Gould, and that he resided at No. 40 East Twenty-sixth street. Shortly afterwards she found herself in a stupor, and she 40 East Twenty-sixth street. Shortly after-wards she found herself in a stupor, and she had a faint recollection that she was in a bed-room with Gould, and that he was taking off room with Gould, and that he was taking off some of her clothing, and that he was endeavor-ing to place her on the bed. He was undressed. She has no recollectiom of anything else until the morning, when she found herself in a room in the second landing of the hotel. She has since been informed by Mr. Newport that his attention was called to the rooms on the night of the 14th of September by some of the board-ers of the house, who said that there was a great noise in the room, and that something wrong was going on there. Mr. Newport sent his clerk up to the room to inform Gould that Mr. New-port desired to see him. Gould went down stairs, and Newport informed him that he could not stay at the hotel, but that the lady could re

to enable her husband to obtain a divorce. The application for the warrant to arrest Gould was made by Mr. Howe, who is counsel for the prosecution. In default of \$50,000 bail, Judge Dowling committed Gould to answer the above charge.

main. Gould said that the lady was sick and did

not desire to remain. Gould went down stairs

and took Mrs. Mead with him, and asked Mr

Newport to send for a carriage, which he refused to do, and then Gould left the hotel. Mrs. Mead

said that she had every reason to believe that Gould had committed a criminal assault upon hers that she had been informed that Gould on

the following morning had said that he was very

sorry for what had taken place on the previous

night, and that he had been offered \$50001 by Mrs. Mead, the mother-in-law of deponent, act in the manner he had, for the purpose of

procuring evidence against Mrs. Mead, Jr., so as

THE RIO GRANDE.

Outrages by Indians, Mexicans, and Cattle Thieves Multiplying. Flake's Daily Bulletin says:-

'Affairs on the Rio Grande are assuming erious aspect, and demand attention. Systematic robbery has been the rule. Mexican com-panies cross the Rio Grande and drive off immense droves of cattle. Nearly all the hides used and sold in Mexico are of the cattle stolen in Texas. The Texans appear to have gone to work in earnest for the suppression of these

"There is imminent danger of a war between the robbers of Mexico and the plundered people of Texas. The outrages of Mexican marauders have been answered in a spirit of rigorous reta-

"The indications are that the Mexican relatives and friends of the men who have been hing will wreak a bloody vengeance. As a matter of course the people of Texas will respond. Armed parties will cross the Rio Grande, battles will be ought, men will be killed, and it is feared that houses will be burned and property destroyed.
"A young man named Cleveland was mur dered by the cattle thieves, and a sort of mixed commission, part military and part volunteers, was sent out to arrest the murderers:

'The commission left Brownsville on the 25th of August, accompanied by a force of about forty five cavalry, under Lieutenants Vernon and Lynch, and about ten citizen volunteers.

"They moved by way of ranches Viejo and the Tabernas crossing of the Arroyo Colorado. "The commission found in the latter ranch three men who had been hung and afterwards cut down, and their remains were found almost caten up by the hogs. The remains of one of the said men had the appearance of having been burned. The ranch and corral at this place were also burned to the ground.
"It is confessed by the Mexicans generally

that they cannot restrain their citizens. In view of this fact the citizens of Western Texas had best be preparing to take care of themselves. Blas Loys should pass to this bank he should be handled in such a manner as to render such an undertaking very unpalatable in future."

KIDNAPPING.

The Sydney Morning Herald announces that the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Committee, has appointed vice of the Executive Committee, has appointed a commission to inquire into and report on certain cases of alleged kidnapping of natives of the Loyalty Islands in the years 1867-8, reported by the Governor of New Caledonia to the Secretary of State for the colonies, and generally to inquire into and report on the state and probable results of Polynesian immigration.

According to the Melbourne Age, there has been but one feeling of disgust and indignation among Victorians towards the practice of de-

among Victorians towards the practice of de-

porting Polynesian islanders and selling them into slavery under the pretense of "civilizing" them, even before people were aware of the cruelty practised. The Age says:—
"The arrival at Melbourne of Hugo Levinger, supercargo, of a vessel in which three natives were murdered during an attempt at kidnapping them off the Island of Paama, brought this feeling into practical effect. Levinger was put upon his trial for causing the death of one of the unfortunate Polynesians, the Crown retaining the power of presecuting in the other cases, should there be an acquittal. In the course of the trial the presiding judge liftimated that if the trial the presiding judge liftimated that if the jury did not find the prisoner guilty of mur-der, there should be an acquittal; but the Attorney-General submitted that it was competent for them to bring in a verdict of manslaughter. The jury did convict him of manslaughter, and the point was reserved for the full court. Their Honors ultimately upheld the conviction and Levinger has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Two of Levinger's accomplices, Captain Hovell and a Polynesian sailor named Rangi, were convicted of murder in Sydney, and there sentenced to death; but the sentence has been commuted to imprisonment. No loubt this prompt visitation of justice will go far towards checking the evil, if it does not bring it to a speedy end. But this is not all. The Queensland Government, hitherto authorizing the introduction of Polynesian labor, in ignorance of the vile things done under that guise, have cancelled the license issued to one of the most active agents.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Parties Sixty Years of Age, The Cleveland Herald, on Monday last, con-

tained the following:-Many readers of our daily report of the pro-ceedings in the United States Court, during the past week, may have wondered how the case of Nancy Sloan vs. William Pendergest, for breach of promise to marry, could have got into a court supposed to be given exclusively to less sensational matters. But it got there in a perfectly legitimate way, and had just as much right there as any other. as any other.

The law permits a non-resident defendant in sult in a State court, to have the case transferred to the United States court. Nancy Sloan sued William Pendergest, then a non-resident, in the Trumbull Common Pleas, by attaching a farm alleged to belong to him. He preferred to have the case taken away from local influences, and so transferred it under the provisions of the

above-named law.

Mrs. Sloan, a few months after the death of Mrs. Pendergest, in Liberty township, Trumbull county, became his housekeeper, and, as she alleges, under the arrangement that he was to marry her in due time, and that she was to receive \$1.25 a week if he should marry her, and If he did not, such a sum as should be deemed a fair compensation for services. She kept house for him some fifteen months, and received her for him some fifteen months, and received her \$1.25 compensation and no more, and Pendergest refused to perform his agreement to marry, but got a relative of his into the house, and after a while sold his farm—so he swears—to a widow he never saw, on promises to pay \$12,500 in United States bonds. This payment was made, it is said, a short time after, showever, but what is most peculiar, is that the old man, in a marvellously short time after the sale, married the widow purchaser. He moved also into a neighboring State, and remained there until after the suit was comand remained there until after the suit was com-menced, when he came back to the old farm. Mrs. Sloan commenced her, suit against him, then a non-resident, by attaching this farm so sold, as Pendergest says, to the widow, as really the property of Pendergest—in other words, she alleges that the so-called sale was a mere sham, and made for the purpose of preventing her ever

collecting any judgment against him.
Both parties are aged, she being near sixty
years, and poor, and he apparently older and
well-to-do. It is one of those suits in which sympathy is naturally evoked for the woman, no matter whether she has a clear legal case or not. The jury could not agree, and were dis-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Ounrier Sessions - Allison, P. J. Prison cases are yet before the Court. Charles Lee pleaded guilty to a chorge of larceay

Charles Lee pleaded guilty to a chorge of larceny. He was employed in the store of a Mr. McMackin, and at the first opportunity stole \$60 and fled. Upon being caught he confessed.

James Williams (colores) pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery, and William Smith (colored) having entered a plea of not guilty, was put upon trial for participation in the offense. The testimony was to the effect that one afternoon last week, about 2 o'clock, two men were seen to rush out of an alley o'clock, two men were seen to rush out of an alley running off St. Mary street, above Sixth, seize a passer-by, and one holding him by the neck, the other was seen to rife his pockets. They ran on, but Smith was immediately caught and Williams soon afterwards, and both were identified as the robbers.

soon afterwards, and both were identified as the robbers.

William Boyle and James Maguire were tried upon the charge of the larceny of a horse, a wagon, and a set of harness. It was testified that one alght recently a stable at No. 417 Girard avenue was broken into and the horse and wagon stolen away. The parties were pursued to Germantown, and Boyle was there found lying in the wagon druak. Maguire was arrested several days afterwards, and acknowledged that he had committed the theft.

James Galliot, a boy, was tried upon a charge of the larceny of a blanket. The testimony was only of a hearsay character, which was not sufficient to base a conviction of felony and imprisonment upon.

John Kaufman was charged with assault and battery upon Jacob Small. It was testified that he went into a beer saloon kept by Small, and behaved in such a disgraceful manner that he had to be put out into the street; he re-entered by another door and struck Small several blows upon the head, which made severe cuts.

made severe cuts.

He ran, was pursued and caught, and upon him was found an iron knuckle, which is known to be an ugly and dangerous weapon, especially by those who have felt it upon their heads. The pri-soner offered no testimony, and the jury rendered a

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market was active to-day, and the demand general at as high figures as the law allows to be paid in the way of interest. Seven per cent, gold was freely had all around among the stock houses, and an eighth per cent, per day paid for funds was more abundant, and borrowers were accommodated at seven, currency. Those who take the less cherful view of the present situation are of opinion that the regular fall activity in money has set in, as shown by the increasing demand from the West, although the inquiry from that region so far has been only for the smaller denominations of currency, as if to meet a local want in that specialty of money. The peculiarity of this demand is accounted for by the theory that the banks in the Western cities have sent all their small currency into the interior to pay the laborers and farm hands who are now becoming entitled to their quarter's wages. As the crops are only just beginning to move the demand for the great buik of money has not yet been mad for the great buik of money has not yet been felt. From the South the inquiry is more active, the weekly increasing receipts of cotton at the different ports calling for money. There is little doubt also that the 'bear' movement against gold and stocks has withdrawn a great deal of money from circulation, and the plan of the cliques not being consummated as yet, the money is not returned, but still kept out of the market to aid the cliques in obtaining stocks as cheaply as possible. Those who take a more hopeful view of the situation incline to the belief that the combinations have made money very tight to-day to give the market a fenal squeeze preliminary to the buoyancy which must succeed the Government disbursements of currency this week. As the Treasury will purchase two millions of bonds on Wednesday and one million on Thursday the local money market will receive a contribution of three and a half millions against the sale of only a million of gold, hopes are entertained th

continuation of the pressure to sell bills to procure gold for delivery on short sales. Rates were nominal on a basis of 107½ (2108%) for sixty day, and 107% (2108%) for sight sterling bills.

"Commercial paper continued dull, but makers refused to make any further concession in the rates of discount, which ranks from nine to twelve per cent, preferring to make the best shift they could to a sacrifice, not to speak of the discredit of larger figures.

"The disbfrsements of com interest to-day amounted to \$42,715. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were \$88,102,000; the gold balances, \$2,146,820; the currency balances, \$3,099,960."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1809. Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1802, §
There is a continuation of the unsettled condition of the local money market noticed during the current week, and the feverish state of stocks adds much to the excitement in the usual money circles. The banks are active in negotiating call and short loans, but they scrutinize closely all stock collaterals and receive them only with extreme caution. Both demand and discount loans are very active to-day, and the money market may be safely quoted close. demand and discount loans are very active to-day, and the money market may be safely quoted close. We continue to report call loans at I per cent., or rather under that figure on Government securities, and street loans at 10@15 per cent. Short contracts are made at the banks in favor of ragular customers at 8@9 per cent. when not having more than twenty or thirty days to run, and much of the discounting done at bank counters is of this character.

Gold opened strong at 13TM, and fell again before noon to 137%. The sales are light.

United States securities continue free from excitement, but prices up to noon are steady and somewhat strong.

The Stock market was active and excited, but there was a general "break down" in prices. State

The Stock market was active and excited, but there was a general "break down" in prices. State loans were neglected. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issues at 10l.

Reading Railroad was the most active of the speculative shares, but prices receded fully ½ per cent, selling at 47 3-16@47¼, and 47½, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was unchanged, selling at 55¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56¼; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37½, s. o.

In Canal shares the only change was an improved demand for Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 36% 36½, b. o.

36%, b. o.
Coal stocks were neglected.
North America Bank changed hands at 233.
Passenger Railway stocks were inactive. 18% was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Valnut: and 12 for Hestonville. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

10-30 " 137% 11 25 " 137% 10-31 " 157% 10-31 " 157% 12-00 M. 157% MRSSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 120@120%; do. 1862, 1213@122; do. 1864, 120@120%; do. 1865, 120%@121; do. 1865, new, 118%@118%; do. 1867, do. 1183%@118%; do. 1863, do., 1183%@123%; do. 1863, do., 1183%@123%; do. 1862, do., 1864, 1203%@120%; 6-208 of 1862, 1213%@122%; do., 1864, 1203%@120%; do., 1865, 1203%@120%; do., 1868, 1183%@119; do. do., 1867, 1187%@119%; do., 1868, 1183%@119; 10-408, 1093%@120%; 68, 108@108%; Gold, 137%.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY .- The following To same period in 1868...... 402,338:14

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22 .- The Flour market is vithout improvement, and in the absence of any demand for shipment] only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5.50@5.75 for superfine; \$5.75@6.25 for extras; \$6.75@7.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$6.75@7.25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6.75@7.75, for Ohio do. do.; and \$8 @10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.37% per barrel.

Flour sells at \$6.37% per barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are unchanged; sales of 600 bushels Western red at \$1.50; 1000 bushels Southern do. at \$1.51\(\alpha\) 1.55; and 8000 bushels Western do., for shipment, on private terms. Rye is steady at \$1.15 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change; sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.54\(\alpha\) 1.20, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.16\(\alpha\) 1.20, and 3000 bushels Western mixed. Oats are firm at former rates; sales of 5000 bushels Southern, Pennsylvania, and Western at 64\(\alpha\)65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. at 64@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.
Whisky is more active. 250 barrels wood an iron-bound Western sold at \$1.15@1.16 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. New York, Sept. 22.—Arrived, steamships Scotia, from Liverpool, and Arizona, from Aspinwall. The Arizona brings \$12,179 in specie. (By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 22.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharins, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamser Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr H. G. Hand, Corson, Georgetown, D. C., Lennox & Burgess.
Schr T. Merwin, Carver, Hatterss Inlet via Baltimore, do.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, Calais, do.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, Calais,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, naval stores, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Tonnawanda. Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed a barque (name not known), coming in the Capes, and brig James Baker, from Calbarien, off New Castle.

Steamer Decatur, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mode, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Milville, Kenear, 24 hours from New York, with cement, etc., to Whitali, Tatum & Co.

Schr Mn. E. Graham, Fountain, 6 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Lee Co.

Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, 5, days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Lee Co.

Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, 5, days from Norfolk, with shingles to Collins & Co.

Schr B. H. Eddy, Wood, from Salem.

Schr B. H. Eddy, Wood, from Boston.

Schr C. Tilton, Somers, from Boston.

Schr C. Tilton, Somers, from Boston.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Hoston.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Hoston.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, from Hoston.

Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Carson, from Bridgeport.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 31—P. M.—Barque Rosina, from —, came to the Breakwater to-day for orders, and left for Philadelphia.

All the fleet before reported at the Breakwater went to sea this morning; also, one barque and a brig, names unknown.

LABAN L. LYONS.

Schr Mary Stowe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston ilst inst.

Schr R. J. Mercer, hence for Rockland, collided, 30th inst., with the ship Wm. Tapscott, from London for New York, and carried away both masts. The ship was not much injured.

Schr Fawn, hence for Boston, at Halmes' Hole 20th inst. and sailed again.

Schra Sailie B.; Chas. P. Stickney; Jas. Satterthwaite; Jos. W. Wilson; J. H. Bartlett; Wave Crest; and Honry May, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Lath Rich, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pope's Reply to Dr. Cumming-Excitement Inside the English Church-Eugenie's Eastern Visit -The Methodist Book Concern Frauds-Ill Success of an Eclipse Party -The New York Democracy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Return of an Eclipse Party. San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The United States steamer Mohican returned from Siberia to-night with Prefessors Hall and Rogers, of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, who went North to observe the eclipse. The expedition was a decided failure. The steamer arrived in Plover Bay July 30, and anchored in Emma harbor. The astronomical party erected an observatory on Napkumit, which Mr. Rogers took as a station, while Mr. Hall proceeded to the chief place selected for observing the eclipse. The weather was favorable until half an hour before the contact, when dense clouds obscured the sun, and this condition of things continued

FROM NEW YORK.

until half an hour after the egress, when it

cleared off as before.

The Methodist Book Concern.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Herald says the eport that several hundred thousand dollars had been embezzled from the Methodist Book Concern is denied by the managers, and steps will probably be taken to institute an action for libel.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse—Sketch of the Declaration of Principles.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.—The indications, as telegraphed last night, are unchanged this morning. It seems to be understood that Mr. Tilden and Tammany are no longer together, and the probability is that the rural vote will be east for Tilden as chairman of the State Committee for the ensuing year. The following is a more complete summary of the platform than that sent

The resolutions will reaffirm the platforms of past years, demand the restoration of State Governments, general amnesty, reduction of the standing army, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the subordination of the military to the givil power. Upon the question of finance they will take ground for equal taxation of the Federal securities and the payment of the national debt according to contract, and for the restoration of a sound constitutional currency. They will arraign the administration of Grant as false to its pledges and promises of peace, and as lowering the tone of our nationality upon foreign questions. They will oppose the regisforeign questions. They will oppose the regis-tration and excise laws, and will speak in terms of the highest eulogy of Governor Hoffman's

FROM THE WEST.

Fire and Loss of Life-Horticultural Exhibition. CINCINNATI, Sept. 22 .- Several frame houses in Central avenue were burned last night. They were occupied as a shop, dwellings, and saloon. The loss will reach \$14,000, on which there is \$4000 insurance. Three boys, named Mintasa, were burned.

The Horticultural Society will keep up the exhibition all the week. It awarded premiums

FROM EUROPE.

Empress Eugenic Indisposed—Her Visit to Tar-key. By the Anglo-American Cable.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Empress Eugenie purposes to leave St. Cloud during the ensuing week on a journey to Turkey—her trip, if completed, extending to Constantinople. The Empress returned to St. Cloud from Corsica slightly press returned to St. Cloud from Corsica slightly lame. It seems that while stepping into a boat she sprained her foot and had to wear a bandage. She also suffered a good deal from seasickness during the voyage. The preparations for her second voyage to the East have commenced notwithstanding.

The Ritualists and the Ecumenical Council. London, Sept. 22.—The ritualists, clerical and lay, are just now deeply and very generally excited over the contents of the letter or rescript of Pope Pius the Ninth, in which his Holiness repudlates the idea of non-Catholics or persons set in full communion with the Catholic Cherch. not in full communion with the Catholic Church attending at the Ecumenical Council in Rome attending at the Ecumenical Council in Rome and taking part in the proceedings. Pussylsm or ritualism will not do; the delegates must belong to Holy Mother by profession and baptism. Rev. Dr. Cumming will not, congequently, have an opportunity of an oral discussion with the assembled prelates. He had prepared himself for this, for in a letter of his recently published he says:—

I wrote to Archbishop Manning—Catholic Archbishop of Westminster—begging of him, as the chief minister of his Church in England, such information as he might feel it proper or expedient to furnish on

as he might feel it proper or expedient to farnish on these points—namely:—Shall I be heard? Shall I have freedom of speech within the limits preacribed by the nature of the Council? Shall I be allowed to show why we Protestants stand aloof from the Roman Catholic Church, and what we should require of her in order to enable us to resume communion with her as a branch of the Church universal? The Archbishop sent me a long and courteous reply, assuring me we should meet with all charity and respect in making any grave and earnest communication to the Council. At the same time he expressed his inability to give any information as to the modus agendi at the said Council; this, he added, depending on the highest authority of all.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Sept. 22—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%. American securities quiet but steady; 5-20s of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, 82%; of 1867, 81%; 10-40s, 75%. Stocks steady; Eric Ratiroad, 26%; Illinois Central, 94%; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—11 A. M.—Cotton easier but not lower; midding uplands, 12% (812% d.; midding orleans, 12% (812% d.) The sales to-day will probably reach 7000 bales. Yesterday the sales were 3000 bales more than reported. Shipments of cotton from Bombay, according to private advices to the 14th, 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 21, 4, 37.

LONDON, Sept. 22—11 A. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 7d. Linseed oil, £31 5s.

18. 7d. Linseed oil, £31 5s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 22—1 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

Paris, Sept. 22—2 P. M.—The Bourse opens flat.

Rentes, 70f. 85c.

Liverpool, Sept. 22—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher. The sales are now estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Bacon, 65s. 6d.

London, Sept. 22—1 P. M.—Sugar quiet, for both on the spot and afloat. Refined petroleum firm.

HAVER, Sept. 22.—Cotton opens quiet and dull, both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 152f.; afloat, 145f.

Stock Quotatious by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. R. 187% Chi. and N. W. pref. 83%
N. Y. & Krie Rail 27% Chi. and R. I. R. 107%
Ph. and Res. R. 94%
Mich. S.R. 94
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex d. 105%
Chi. and N. W. com. 72%
Market heavy.