### CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE BROOKS CASE. THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

An Important Document in Relation Thereto— The Subject Fully Considered at the Late Meeting of the Board of Trade.

The warchousing system of this country has for some years caused considerable discussion among our com-mercial men.

The warehousing system of this country has for some years caused considerable discussion among our commercial men. At several of the recent meetings of the Board of Trade of this city, the subject was under discussion. At the meeting on Monday night, the special committee, consisting of George L. Buzby, Esq., and George N. Allen, Esq., appointed for the purpose, submitted a long report, from which the following has been abstracted—

It was a leading design of this system to make our great cities depois for the re-export of foreign goods which might be brought into this country. To effect this purpose, it facilitates their importation by the provision on the part of our Government of vast storage accommodations for them. It was also de-

provision on the part of our Government of vast storage accommodations for them. It was also designed through its means to furnish our people with articles of foreign manufacture, It thus acts directly upon the manufacturing interests of the United States. Your committee propose to comment briefly upon these two points, in the order above stated.

According to a report submitted to Congress in cording to a report submitted to Congress in "the warehouses were fully established in

coording to a report submitted to Congress in the warehouses were fully established in country in 1850. The re-exports from a for that year amounted to \$5,000,000. In the re-exports amounted to \$5,000,000. total exports, foreign and domestic, in amsunted to \$550,000,000. The exports from bonded warehouses for that year did not exceed

1866 amsunted to \$550,000,000. The exports from our bonded warehouses for that year did not exceed \$8,000,000—not two per cent. of the entire exports. According to the estimates of those best informed, the yearly exports from these warehouses do not exceed \$9,000,000. The project of making the bonded warehouse the entrepot of a universal commerce has been found impracticable. The expense with which it is attended demands that it should be either materially modified or wholly abolished."

It was a vain conceit that this country could, in the comparative immaturity of her industrial pursults, vie with foreten councies in the distribution of their wares among other nations. Great Britain, who for centuries has encouraged by appropriate legislation her manufacturing interests, and placed them upon so sure a foundation that they now defy competition, can afford to smile at our subordinate function of distributors of her wares. Our true policy never lay in building up a warehousing system for the benefit of foreigners, but in such legislation as should develop and perfect our own manufactures, until their acknowledged excellence should bring purchasers from every quarter to our doors.

The second point to be considered is the positive injury done to our domestic manufactures by this system. Under its provisions, foreign goods can be held in warehouse for an entire year without payment of duties, and for the extended period of three years, at the option of the holder, without incurring more than an addition of ten per cent. to the original charges. During one whole year the Government exacts no interest on unpaid duties, making thus a handsome donation to the importer of foreign goods to assist him in competing with our own manufacturers. In short, the Government furnishes

goods to assist him in competing with our own manufacturers. In short, the Government furnishes manufacturers. In short, the Government furnishes im gravutously with capital for the transaction of his business. About half of all the goods imported are entered for warehousing. In 1867 duties were paid on \$127,541,016 of merchandise; there were warehoused \$110,756,939, or about \$46\% per cent. of the entire imports into the city of New York for that Year.
For the first three months of 1868 the values were

ntered and duties paid. \$30,241,493
Entered and warehoused. 28,337,459
or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole.
To estimate properly the excessive generosity of our Government in its concessions to foreign interests, we must consider the proportion that the amount of duties bears to the value of the merchan-dise on which they are levied. There were in

April 30, 67, \$26,802,553; duties chargeable,\$13,400,000

warchouse:—
April 30, '67, \$26,802,553; duties chargeable, \$13,400,000
July 1, " 32,021,303; " " 15,000,000
Jan'y 1, '68, 31,491,324; " 15,250,000
From this table we learn that the duties chargeable amount to fifty per cent. of the values remaining in warchouse. During 1868 there was an average value of \$43,000,000 of imported commodities constantly in warchouse. As just exhibited, the half of this amount will give us the total of chargeable duties, say \$21,500,000. Interest at six per cent. on this sum gives \$1,290,000 as the value of the donation bestowed in 1868 by our too liberal Government upon foreign manufacturers and producers.

The foreigner and his representative on this side of the Atlantic cujoy a large immunity from rent and store expenses, as compared with those borne by a regular American importer. This fact, in connection with the saving of interest just named, enables them to drive the latter from the field. The people of this country are taxed to furnish to strangers conveniences in jurious to themselves; for of the gross amount of merchandise in the bonded warehouses, the portion competing with the products of our own people is a very large one.

ded warehouses, the portion competing with the products of our own people is a very large one. Careful investigation has revealed the fact that there is a perpetual reserve of more than \$20,000,000 in value of competing goods. These are piled upon the edge of the market, ready to burst upon it and de-

range prices at any time It appears, therefore that the warehousing system, in effect, offers a premium upon foreign manufactures, and thus militates against our own. As we e no reason why our Government should continue to support a policy injurious to its own citizens, your committee recommend the passage of the fol-

your committee recomment the passage of the following law by Congress:—

That upon the withdrawal of any goods, wares, or merchandise for consumption, there shall be paid by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such goods, wares, or merchandise, in addition to the proper duties or charges, interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the whole amount of the duties upon such goods, wares, or merchandise from the time of the entry of such goods for warehousing until the withdrawal of the same for consumption. Such interest to be paid in the same denomination as Such interest to be paid in the same denomination as

duties are payable.

The report was debated at length.
In opposition to it several of the speakers contended that this proposition was in effect an increase incidentally of the tatiff upon imported goods prolanto, and that in the interest of Pennsylvania industry at the present time seriously threatened by try, at the present time seriously threatened by free try, at the present time scriously threatened by free trade combinations, commanding unlimited amounts of money, and enlisting much ability in a concentrated attack upon the whole system and policy of protective duties, the Board of Trade of Philadelphia should be very cautious not to take any position which should alienate the commercial importing class from its support by a proposition tending to restrict commerce and deprive it of those facilities which seem to be the natural and indispensable requirements of modern commercial expansion. ouirements of modern commercial expansion The subject was finally postponed until the next

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning the residents of the Ninth precinct of the First ward vere aroused by the summons of a heavy rattle, accompanied by the discharge of a double-barrelled gun, and cries of "fire" proceeding from the residence of a family named Karscher, No. 1626 South Sixth street. The family being about to remove, had packed up most of their valuables overnight, and slept temporarily in the lower story. Aroused by a heavy smoke soon after 1 o'clock, Mr. Karscher went up stairs, and it is alleged saw two men leaping from a shed in the rear of the house, upon whom he fired, but without effect. Both rooms upon whom he fired, but without effect. Both room in the second-story were on fire, the bedding having been saturated with some inflammable substance, but the flames were soon extinguished by the aid of adjoining residents. This is the third attempt within two months to fire the same premises, and one of Mr. Karscher's children is quite ill from fright on

A Homicide—A Young Man Dies from Injuries Received in a Fight.—On Saturday night Frank Arnhoit, a young man residing at No. 1235 Girard avenue, while passing Broad and Popiar streets, was attacked by a party of men and struck once or twice. The crowd left him and went into Girard avenue. He followed them, and on arriving near Thirteenth street he got into a dispute with them and clinched with one. Another struck him on the head with a brick. He fell to the pavement, and regaining his feet, followed them, though after going a short distance he sank to the sidewalk from the loss of blood. He was picked up and taken to a neighboring drugstore, from whence he was conveyed to the St. Joseph's Hospital. There his wound was attended to, and on Monday he was taken to his home, where he remained until this morning, when he died. Two men have been taken into custody on the charge of being implicated in the assault, and they have been held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

IN THE PEACH MARKET this morning we ob that prices are without change, but all good stock is purchased greedily for Boston and New York. More activity is manifest in all descriptions. About 15,000 baskets arrived this morning on Delaware avenue, as

ller-Diamond State, from Sassafras river, Md., with 4350 baskets. mer-Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 3800

Barges—Daylight and David and Lucy, from Odessa, Del., with 3324 baskets; and Alice and Linda, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Md., with 1786 16]cops—Active, from Liston Tree Farm, Del., with Del., wkets; and Rebecca Stevenson, from Odessa,

1070 baskets. Robbert.—
of the Western've time during last night the office of the Western've time during last night the office Continental Hotel, on Telegraph Company, at the drawer forced open. Proken into and the moneying about three dollars in thief succeeded in obtaining about three dollars in the succeeded in obtaining about three dollars in the succeeded a gold pen.

A Statement by Detective Brooks-His Own Version of the Infamous Assault upon Him-Another Hearing of the Accused.

Hamilton and Atwell Committed for a Further Hearing, Eagan Held in \$5000 Bail, and Keenan and Stockton Discharged.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, Thomas W. Eagen, Robert H. Hamilton, John Keenan, John Stockton, and James Atwell had a further hearing on the charge of being concerned in the mudderous assault upon Revenue Detective Brooks. The accused appeared, together with their counsel.

The first witness called was Dr. Wier Mitchell. His testimony was as follows:—

Dr. Wier Mitchell sworn—Mr. Brooks is doing very well, but I do not think him out of danger: nor is he

well, but I do not think him out of danger; nor is he in a condition to leave the house to appear as a wit-

Cross-examined-I do not consider him out o danger, but I think him in a fair way of recovery: I think he will be able to be about in a couple of weeks

Upon a further examination of the Doctor, he said that he believed Mr. Brooks could safely answer any questions that might be put to him. Several other witnesses were examined, when Mr. Hagert said that he had no other testimony to offer, except Mr. Brooks' own, and he was ready to meet the counsel at any time to go to the residence of Mr. Brooks and take his statement.

It was finally agreed to take the statement of Mr.

Brooks at 11 o'clock this morning, and to have the final hearing at the Central Station at 12 o'clock. All the accused were admitted to bail but Hamil-Henring at Mr. Brooks' House.

At 11 o'clock this morning, Mayor Fox, United States District Attorney A. H. Smith, Assistant District Attorney H. S. Hagert, Alderman Kerr, Messrs. Cassidy, Mann, O'Neill, and Brinckley, the counsel for the prisoners, and the prisoners repaired to the residence of Mr. Brooks, on Fourth street, above Sprace, where the testimony of the injured man was taken. He was lying in bed and appeared to be very weak. In giving, his testimony he was frequently compelled to stop and gather strength before continuing.

MR. BROOKS' TESTIMONY. MR. BROOKS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Brooks was then sworn by Alderman Kerr, after which he gave the following testimony, the questions being asked by Mr. Hagert:—
Q. Mr. Brooks, you are a detective officer of the Revenue Department? A. I am.

Revenue Department? A. I am.
Q. You were shot upon Monday, the 6th of September? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At what hour? A. Between 12 and 1 o'clock.
Q. Where? A. In the store of Keenan, Son & Co.,
No. 112 North Front street.
Q. What took you there? A. I went in the discharge of my duty to examine the wholesale liquor dealer's book there.
Q. Did you go there by appointment with anybody? A. I went there by previous announcement.

Q. Had you been there on previous occasions on the same errand? A. I had been there a number of times since August 18, and on the Saturday previous

Q. Whom did you see on the Saturday previous?
A. A young boy, son of John Keenan; I understand his name is Julian. A. A young boy, son of John Keenan; I understand his name is Julian.

Q. Had you told anybody of the visit? A. No, sir. Q. Did you advise anybody that you intended to go, or informed anybody? A. I think I intimated to Washington Horter, on Front street, after examining his book and seeing entries there, that I should follow the matter up; there were entries of sales made by J. R. Keenan to Washington Horter; that was on Saturday morning; I took these entries down, and then went from there to Mr. Keenan's store, calling on the way at several other stores.

Q. Did you inform young Mr. Keenan that you would come again? A. I did; but I don't think that I said when; that is the term I usually use.

Q. Did you see Mr. John Keenan before you went to the store on Monday? A. I did.

Q. Had you any conversation with him? Mr. Brooks replied to this that he had; that he told Keenan that he had been at the store, etc., and that his (Keenan's) book was not there, and then continued:—

"John, there will be no trouble if that book is kept right, and you conduct your business the same as other wholesale dealers do."

The two men separated, Mr. Brooks afterwards gotter to Mr. Keenan's tore, arriving there between

The two men separated, Mr. Brooks afterwards going to Mr Keenan's store, arriving there between

when I got in there the boy Keenan was alone in the place at the far end; as I approached the office he got up and went to the drawer, and took out the book, and put it on the desk for me; I at once opened the book, and commenced comparing the entries that I had takken from Washington Horter's book with those on Keenan's book, and ticked them off, and noted the errors; as I was doing it, when about half-way through, three men came into the store and walked up near to the office. came into the store and walked up near to the office, where young Keenan met them; and I heard them ask "Is Mr. Keenan in?" "I did not hear any reply, but turned to my work; one man stood with his back towards me, dressed, I think, in light clothing; two men stood facing each other, so that I saw the profiles of their countenances; I turned immediately to my work, paying no further attention to them, and was just commencing to transcribe the entries in full on my book, when without having heard any one near me. I when, without having heard any one near me, I heard an explosion and felt my back struck as by a blunt instrument; I then turned suddenly of the office door; here is an office, and there is a partition, right through the store, a glass partition, and the man who had fired the pistol was just darting out the office door, and in his hurry he seemed to strike against the right hand man, and the left hand man stored with his face towards me, and having man stooped with his face towards me, and having a blackjack in his hand; I could see the loop hang-ing down; at least I think I could; he let fly at me, striking me a glancing blow on the temple; and whether I was confused I can't say, but I can't re-collect anything until I got to the door of the store; when I saw Tim McGuite, a distiller, at the corner of Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, look-ing in, and I recollect at that time I was tugging with my pistol to get it out; the hammer was caught in the lining of my pocket; and as I turned running up the sidewalk, tugging at my pistol, I saw the last man get into the carriage; the carriage was going off at full speed, and this man had great difficulty in holding on to get into it; the door was open, and he was struggling to get up the steps; by the time I had got my pistol out the door was closed and the carriage was hotween rows of was closed, and the carriage was between rows of horses and wagons, and there were a great many people on the street, and I don't know but I ran yelling, "Stop them! I'm shot!" I recollect-that I got as far as Martin's store, and the blood got choking me so that I had to stop.

O. Had you any previous acquaintance with any

choking me so that I had to stop.

Q. Had you any previous acquaintance with any oi the three men you saw in the store on that day?

A. I might have had with the man whose back was towards me, and of course I couldn't identify him; but I don't think I had with the other two.

Q. Do you know Mr. Stockton, one of these defendants?

(Mr. Stockton, present in the room, stands up be-

fendants?

(Mr. Stockton, present in the room, stands up before Brooks.)

A. I have seen that gentleman, but I can't tell where; I certainly never had any particular conversation with him; no, sir; certainly never had any difficulty with him—none.

Q. Eagan you knew, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. Atwell you also know? A. Yes.

Q. Where had you met Mr. Eagan? A. I had met him at Mr. Keenan's store several times.

Q. Mr. Atwell's distillery you had seized? A. I had caused it to be seized, sir.

Q. Had you in the month of Angust made a seizure of four barrels of whisky in Mr. Keenan's store? A. Yes; on the 18th of August.

Mr. Brooks then testified that he had had conversations with Mr. Keenan in regard to certain whiskies and the lobse conduct of his business; that Keenan at first said he was going to do better in the future, but on a subsequent occasion "he was a changed man." and, saying that he had taken legal advice, defied Mr. Brooks.

In relation to the reception of threats and warnings. Mr. Brooks testified that it was an orbitance.

In relation to the reception of threats and warnings, Mr. Brooks testified that it was an ordinary thing prior to the attack upon him.

After answering several unimportant questions of counsel, the hearing was closed, and the visitors retired.

The Hearing at the Central Station. At 12 o'clock the prisoners, accompanied by their counsel, assembled in the main room at the Central Station to await the decision of the magistrate.

Mr. Hagert stated that he desired to examine Dr. Mitchell and Police Sergeant Duffy.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell called—Mr. Brooks is still in danger.

No cross-examination. No cross-examination.

Sergeant John Duffy sworn—I arrested Robert Hamilton on last Monday night two weeks ago while standing on Fifth street, below Christian (blue coat shown); have seen it, or one like it, on Hamilton; I gave the coat to his mother, who went away with it and the shirt; he put it in a carriage, and we brought it to the Central Station, and left it in the Chief's room; this coat resembles the one I took of of him; I did not put a private mark on it.

Cross-examined—When I saw nim first he had a dark coat on.

Re-examined—The licutenant and I brought the prisoner to the Central; Hamilton's brother drove the carriage in which the coat was brought up.

Mr. Hagert stated that he had no further testimony to offer, and he asked, in consideration of the danger of Mr. Brooks, to hold Robert Hamilton, James Atwell, and John Keeman to await the result of the injuries sustained by Mr. Brooks; the former as principal and the other two as accessaries before the fact. As to Messrs. Eagan and Stockton, while he saw no testimony on which he could ask a binding over as accessaries, yet there was a crime knows to the law for which he would ask that they be held It was in evidence that both of them were aware of the intention to take Mr. Brooks' life. This Mr. Hagert conceived to be a misdemeaner in concealing a felony.

Messrs. Mann, O'Neill, Cassidy, and Brinckley, then spoke in behalf of the prisoners. Mr. Cassidy, in the course of his remarks, said with reference to the case of Hamilton, that his defense was so overwhelming that when his case is made public those engaged in detecting the perpetrators of the outrage would be brought to shame and the blush.

Mr. Hagert closed for the Commonwealth, when Alderman Kerr decided to discharge Keenan and Stockton, to hold Eagan in \$5000 ball, and to commit Messrs. Atwell and Hamilton for a further hearing on the 29th instant.

Cross-examined-When I saw nim first he had a

on the 29th instant.

### POLITICAL.

The Two Days That Remain-A Democratic Candidate in Trouble—A Lieutenant of Police Bound Over—The Police and the Metropolitan

We were led into an error yesterday, which is cal-

We were led into an error yesterday, which is calculated to mislead those who have not had their names placed on the assessors' list. We stated that two days still remained for that purpose. Our attention has been called to the sections of the Registry act which bear upon this subject.

By the slat section of the act, the canvassers meet on the tenth day before the election (Saturday, October 2) to register those who can produce a tax receipt and those intending to vote on age.

By the s6th section, they meet on the eighth day before the election (Monday, October 4) to strike off the names of persons not entitled to vote. So it will be seen that no names can be added after the 2d of October.

Already many arrests have been made of persons who are charged with various offenses committed on the last day of the assessment at the various head-quarters. This afternoon Charles S. Gray, the Demo-cratic candidate for the Legislature in the Eleventh district, will be before Alderman Beitler on the following affidavit :-

lowing affidavit:—

City and County of Philadelphia, s.—Joseph R. Ash being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he resides at No. IIII Charlotte street, Sixteenth ward, that on the afternoon of September 20, 1889, at the place of holding the extra assessment of the Sixteenth ward, a nen, giving his name as James Smith, attempted, by false representation, to have his name placed on the extra assessment lists of said ward, falsely representing himself as residing at No. 529 Poplar street, in said ward; and, on vouchers being required, one Charles S. Gray, for the purpose of aiding and abetting said Smith in said false representations and attempt, offered to vouch for said Smith, and swear for his residence, knowing as he said that Smith resided at No. 529 Poplar street, and asking other persons to step forward and swear also. The house No. 529 Poplar street is occupied by Charles J. Bower, and said person giving the name of Smith does not reside there.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September A. D. 1869.

Alderman.

Lieutenant Haggerty, of the Third district police, has been held by Alderman Beitler to answer the charge of dragging Harry C. Thompson, a clitzen of the Fifth ware, from the line formed in front of the assessors headquarters at Fourth and Spruce, steeets.

Policeman Pidgeon, of the Fourth district, will be before Aiderman Beitler-this afternoon for violently assaulting Mr. Start, a member of the Sixth Ward Executive Committee, while in the room where the assessments were being made for the ward. A warrant had been issued for this beautiful preserver of the peace, and in accordance with custom, it was shown to the Chief of Police, but the policeman did not put in his appearance at the hour agreed upon the derelict functionary.

this morning. The warrant was then served upon the derelict functionary.

A morning contemporary, in addition to the above charges, stated that Mr. Pidgeon, some time ago, was arrested for rioting on the cars, was imprisoned in New Jersey, and subsequently pardoned. This should be sufficient for an investigation by Mayor

Fox's police-court.

A number of country members of the Legislature were seen on the streets this morning, and this fact has given rise to a number of rumors, one of which, and the one which seems to be generally credited, is that it is in relation to the defeat of the Metropolitan Police bill last winter. Madame Rumor also states that an assessment has been made on the police force for election and other purposes, and many be-lieve that the other purposes include the "divvy" on the Police bill.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED AT RIVERSIDE, N. J .- Yes terday morning a most disgraceful riot occurred at Riverside, N. J., among a gang of roughs, almost all of them belonging to Camden, N. J. It appears that the picnic of the "Lady Masons" of the last named place proceeded to Riverside. At an early hour in the day a fight occurred at Miller's Garden, when one or two persons were shamefully beaten. In the afternoon the crowd adjourned to the River-side Hotel, kept by Nathan Reed, at which place there was another disturbance, during which pistols, knives, stones, and clubs were used quite freely injuring three persons. William Gallagher, one of the crowd, was shot in the leg and was carried to Delanco, where his wound was was carried to Delanco, where his wound was dressed. John Gallagher, the ringleader of the ruffans, was arrested by Isaac Ruilens, and sent to the Mount Holly jail. Mr. Hullens was violently assulted, and was compelled to exhibit his revolver in self-defense. So far as we can learn, four persons were injured by gunshot wounds Franz Spiegelherg received a terrible womnd in the back, inflicted by a dirk knife in the hands of one of the crowd. Several of the citizens of Riverside were badly beaten. Warrants have been issued for a number of those engaged in the riot, and also for Nathan Reed. those engaged in the riot, and also for Nathan Reed proprietor of the Riverside Hotel.

A PORTRAIT OF JUDGE ALLISON.—A number of prominent members of the Bar have taken measures, by subscribing to a fund, to purchase a beautiful oil painting of Hon. Joseph Allison, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, painted by Carl Lindeman, and which is now temporarily on exhibition at Bailey & Co.'s, Twelfth and Chesnut streets. It is to be placed permanently in the Bar Library, and is, as a work of art, worthy of the bighest commendation for truthfulness and artistic highest commendation for truthfulness and artistic

DISORDERLY FIREMEN.—Yesterday the carriage of a fire company, during the alarm at 2 o'clock, was run upon the pavement in Vine street, quiween Twelth and Thirteenth streets, and the carriage was run over a pile of watermelons which were lying in front of the grocery store at Thirteenth street.

Held on a Charge of Robbery,—Charles Mat-thews has been arrested by the Tweifth district police on a charge of having entered the "Bon Ton" salcon, on Eleventh street, below Girard avenue, and committing a robbery. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

FIREMEN ON A TRIP.—The Assistance Engine Com-pany have fully completed their arrangements for an extended tour through New Jersey, New York, and the New Engiand States. They start on Monday next, and will be absent about one week.

RUN OVER .- At seven o'cleck this morning, Magdalena Oldhouse, aged 45 years, was run over by a peach wagon at Sixth and Arch streets, and had an arm broken. She was conveyed to the Pennslyvania

Berelary.—The grocery store of Thomas Wright, at Thirteenth and Federal streets, was entered at an early hour this morning through the front transom, and \$9 was taken from the till.

DROWNED.—William McNeely, aged ten years, fell-into the Delaware yesterday at Vine street, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

Caper Appointed.—Charles McCartney has been appointed a cadet at Annapolis Naval School; on the nomination of Hon. Leonard Myers.

CASUALTY.—William O'Donnel sustained serious in uries yesterday by being crushed at Arch street wharf, on the Schuylkill, by a derrick failing on him. WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN

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The Pluck of Spain-England Thinks

it True Valor, and not Bravado

-She will not Part with

Cuba-Sickles' Note

Withdrawn.

FROM EUROPE.

Spanish Patriotism.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times this morning says the Spanish have found their advantage in a bold display of patriotism and national courage. They meet the imagined affront with immediate defiance, though their threatened adversary is ten times more

Minister Sickles

is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings, and has requested further instructions, and pending a reply from Washington, he desired to withdraw his note. If this is actually the position of the case, Spain owes it to her own fearlessness, which may savor of unreason, but does not partake of the nature of bravado.

which may savor of unreason, but does not partake of the nature of bravado.

She has declared that, if driven to extremity, she will fight, and no doubt she will. For her to gain advantage by doing so, is out of the question; but, as matters stand, she would lose less by war than her adversary. America, may fairly decline an easy victory on such onerous and paretal terms. The people and Government of Spain have resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle, and the contest could only result in the downfall of Cuba, coupled with other but stighter causes. Sickles expected no such resistance to his note. Possibly in the face of such opposition, his proceedings may be repudiated by his Government, he having exceeded his instructions.

Trenty of Commerce.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The treaty of commerce be-tween England and Spain will soon be completed. The first subject of discussion before the Cortes on reassembling will be the choice of a King. Of the candidates thus far suggested, the King of Portugal

Commemorative Banquet.

PARIS. Sept. 22.—A banquet and fete were given in this city yesterday, in commemoration of September 21, 1792.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of President Grant and Family.

Washington, Sept. 22.—President Grant and family reached the White House between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. Soon after his arrival he was waited on by Secretary Cox and Attorney-General Hoar, who had short interviews with him, after which the President, accompanied by General Porter. Private Secretary, left for the State Department to consult with Secretary Fish.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Outrage on a Colored Man.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—John Kelso and William Master, who hung a colored man named Henry Sam

pier up by the thumbs, have been held in five thou sand dollars each for trial before the United State

met the Trustees of the Peabody Institute in the Institute to-day, and had a long conference. His health is improving.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE. Sept. 22.—The convention met a Weiting Hall. S. J. Tilden called the convention to

order and made an address of considerable length, criticizing the administration of Grant, his journeyings around the country, the treatment of the Seuth, the fifteenth amendment, and strongly condemning

the proposition to make voters without regard to race or color. The Gold Room!

New York, Sept. 22.—The gold room was the scene of considerable animation te-day. There were heavy and continued sales, chiefly for bear account. The rate, however, remained steady at 1873.66187%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

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FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR

JOHN LINERD,

PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Dou-

8 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORI

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue, and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No 821 OMERRY Street, Philadelphia.

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of OORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gus Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc.

600D PURCHASE,-THE RIGHT

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER
or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, botels, or
public institutions, in TWKNTY DIFFEREN'
SIZES, Also, Philadelphia Rangos, Hot-Air Fu',
Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Freeboard
Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Beilers, Cooking,
etc., wholesale and retal, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
fmcm \* No. 209 N. SECOND Street

Philadelphia, ROBERT CORNELIUS, ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, CHARLES E. CORNELIUS,

SECOND BOARD.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

powerful than themselves.

seems to be the favorite.

### EUROPE. SOUTH AMERICA.

Great Earthquake Shocks in the South American Republics-Ravages of the Yellow Fever-Imprisonment of Conspirators.

### FROM ASPINWALL.

Commercial Depression in Panama.

New York, Sept. 22.—The steamship Arizona has arrived, bringing Panama dates to the 13th instant.

The commercial depression continues at Panama. Conspirators Imprisoned.

Seven persons were imprisoned on the 11th for fomenting a conspiracy in favor of Mosquera.

Earthquake Shocks.

Several earthquake shocks took place along the Chilian coast on the 15th of August. At Arica the shock was terribly severe at half past 4 A. M. At 5 o'clock A. M. a second shock occurred, and at 9 o'clock a third. Both of the latter were much lighter than the preceding one. than the preceding one.
One account says that in Arica there were no less one account says that in Arica there were no less than forty earthquakes on the 19th, all more or less strong. The people, dreating another sea inundation, had completely deserted the place, taking refuge in Tacua and elsewhere. In Iquique a very strong earthquake shock was felt early in the morning of the 15th, causing the inhabitants to desert their beds and take to the surrounding pampas.

Yellow Fever. The yellow fever had again made its appearance at Piraqua and Megellons.
Similar reports of movements of the earth have been received from Tacua and Arequipa.

### FROM NEW YORK.

A Correction. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—An erroneously published San Francisco telegram yesterday should read as follows:—The Pacific Express Company commence business Oct. 1. It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad have notified Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Union Express Company that they will not carry the fast freight of the latter companies after that date.

Cut His Wife's Thront. New York, Sept. 22.—Daniel McNamarra, an expoliceman of Jersey City, cut his wife's throat last night while laboring under a fit of insanity. She will die. He has been arrested.

New York Produce Market. New York, Sept. 22.—Cotton heavy; sales of 800 bales at 28% c. Flour declining and 5@10c. lower; sales of 6500 barrels State at \$5@6.70; Ohio at \$6.20@ sales of 6500 barrels State at \$6,3670; Ohio at \$6,206; 675; Western at \$5,506,690; Southern at \$6,456,10.50; and California at \$6,50.68.25. Wheat steady; sales of 41,000 bushels winter red Western at \$1,506,154. Corn Briner; sales of 42,000 bushels new mixed Western at \$1,986,173. Oats advancing and 1,620, higher; sales of 31,000 bushels State at 680; new Southern and Western at \$2,675. Basic griek Southern and Western at 66@67c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, \$31.75. Lard dull; tierces, 181.60. 185c. for steam-rendered. Whisky quiet; Western,

New York Stock Market. New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 22.—Stocks excited. Money tight at 7 per cent. Gold, 1875. 5-29s, 1862, coupon, 1273; do. 1864, do., 1203; do. 1868, do., 1203; do. do., new, 1183; do. 1867, 1183; do. 1868, 1183; 10-40s, 1093; Canton Company, 49; Michigan Central, 138; Michigan Southern. 93%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105%; Chicago and Rock Island, 1074; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185%; Western Union Telegraph,

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Serious Aftray on Shipboard. Boston, Sept. 22.—A disturbance occurred last night on board the British ship Alexandria while the vessel was proceeding to sea, bound for Liver-pool. Captain Brown, master, and Alexander Wilson, mate, in attempting to quell the fracas, were severely statbed by one of the crew, named John Kelly. John Halligan and Michael shanahar, the principal leaders, were brought to this city for trial.

### FROM THE STATE.

Fire in the oil Regions. Oil. City, Sept. 22.—A large fire at the Standard Oil Works, near Pittsburg, commenced about 9:30 A. M., and is still raging. An efforts to extinguish the fames have been fruitless, and it is thought that the entire works will be destroyed. The amount of the oss is not yet ascertained.

### FROM EUROPE.

By Anglo-American Cubls.

This Afternoon's Quotations FRANKFORT, Sept. 22-3-30 P. M.—United States Five-twenties opened firm at \$715@8714. PARIS, Sept. 22-3-30 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet. Reputs 70, 802

The Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull and nominally sc. Flour quiet and weak; Howard street super-28c. Flour quiet and weak; Howard street superfine, \$6@650; do. extra, \$650@7.75; do. family, \$82.925; City Mills superfine, \$6.25@675; do. extra, \$656@8; do. family, \$8.25@10.75; Western superfine, \$6@6.25; do. extra, \$650@7. Wheat dull and lower at \$1.50@1.55 for prime red. Corn dull; common white, \$1.97@1.30. Oats, 60@68c. Mess Pork dull at \$33@8.33.50. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 193@194c.; clear do., 29c.; shoulders, 163@103@c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 193@20c. Whisky, \$1.15@1.15jc.

NEW YORK. Sept. 92.—The stock market is terribly excited. New York Central fell from 196@177, then raillied to 190. We are unable to give Virginias and Missouris on account of the exciten

### SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages,

COUPONS .- THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO. maturing October I, will be paid, on and after that date at the Banking-house of

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia WILLIAM S. HILLES, 9 22 Tf Socretary and Treasurer. DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS .- FIRST-

Chickering & Sons Pianos.

Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.

CHICKERING & SONS PIANOS.

MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.

IHNE & SON'S PIANOS.

WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

971m Nos. 1126 and 1128 OHESNUT Street.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT K. MILLERS 22 120 CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 122 S. THIRD Street, second floor, root.

PATTERNS, TRIMMINGS, ETO.

## R'AND OPENING PAPER PATTERNS

## LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.

J. G. MAXWELL, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF OHESNUT and ELEVENTH Streets. LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

PAPER PATTERN DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. Will open to-day with an entirely new assortment of TRIMMED PATTERNS,

REDINGOTES, NEGLIGEE WRAPS, JACKETS TRAINED AND STREET DRESSES, PRINCIPAL AGENCY FOR E. BUTTERIUK & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATTERNS OF GARMENTS RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTER RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Pelished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, LADIES, MISSES, AND BOYS.

Catalogues of styles now ready for distribution.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING
In all its branches, and particular attention paid to cut
ting and bacting material at short notice.

A full line of all novelties in Tricamings and But

### THE LATEST NEWS.

This Evening's European Market Quotations—Decision by Comsioner Delano.

### FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 22-4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 92% for account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-208 of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, 82%; of 1867, 81%; 10-408, 76. Railways steady; Eric, 26%; Illinois Central, 94%; Atlantic and Great

Western, 28.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—450 P. M.—Cotton irregular;
uplands, 12%@12%d.; O.leans, 12%@12%d. Sales
to-day 8000 bales, including 4000 for export and to speculators.
LONDON, Sept. 22-4-30 P. M.—Turpentine, 26s. 9d.; Tailow, 47s.,

Ship News. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 22.—Arrived, steamship American, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 22.—Arrived, steamship Ottawa, from New York.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Reveaue Decision.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, rept. 22,- commissioner Delano decides that serial numbers of packages must not change with a change of proprietors of distilleries.

### OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia is a national disease, to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. Symptoms-There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, then cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, sleep easily disturbed, frightful dreams, at one time bowels constipated, then diarrhoa or dysentery, caused by foul matter in the stomach, causing apoplexy and other diseases beyond the power of human skill to control. What will cure it? By indigestion the food lies in the stomach and is decomposed by heat, etc., into a mucus; this mucus adheres to the walls of the stomach until a false membrane is formed, which paralyzes the functions of the digestive organs. To perform a cure this false membrane must be detached, and the stomach healed and brought back to natural tone; without effecting this, it impossible to effect a cure, and in this mode of treatment lies Dr. L. Q. C. WISHAR I'S wonderful cures of the Dyspepsia. The Dyspepsia Pills remove the false lining, and the Pine Tree Tar Cordial heals, making a perfect cure of this dreadful disease.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenieus "sell" upon the Royal 80elety of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER Sir Charles sent a communication to Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, the President relating the circumstances of sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a wooden one! Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauscousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS &
BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.
The business of the manufactory will be settled and
closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY
Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at
No. 710 OMESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
INAAU F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER.
ROBERT C. BAKER.
ROBERT C. BAKER.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation an the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his

It cures colds and coughs with marvellous It cures colds and coughs with morvellous celerity, and is the only preparation which approaches to a specific. It does not cover and patch up, but eradicates disease by removing the cause, and for obstinate, long-continued catarrhs, and consequently of the incipient stages of consumption, is the only certain remedy in the pharmacopeia. It would be a waste of the reader's time to enumerate cases, for the remedy is so well known, its virtues have been remedy is so well known, its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that enlogy is superfluous and reference not requisite. Not only as an internal remedy is it valuable, but externally it heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasant famigator in the sick room stands above all others.

### others. CALL AT DR. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

# A GOOD PURCHASE,—THE RIGHT, article, quick and full ownership of a staple proprietary article, quick and lively each spring in American markets and just well entering other territory, is offered for sale if negotiated for within a few weeks. It has been advertised effectively many thousand dollars during the past five or six seasons. Recent investigations have developed an improvement in manufacture much reducing cost of production while efficiency is very much enhanced. Any patent medicine man or other party desiring to secure a perfected preparation, its name decreed as exclusive trade mark by U.S. Court, with mercantile value made ready to on 5, hands, can add this article to other business not requiring entire attention, to good advantage. Inquire of U.I. PETTENGHLI, S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., or W. R. WILBUR, No. 10 STATE Street, Boston. No. 232 North SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA,

And examine his file of certificates of cures, and receive the names and residences of hundreds and thousands of persons cured by his justly renowned remedies, who were once hopelessly given up to die. Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefited by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills. These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most

Our Physician, who will be found in atte each day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. professional aid and counsel, free o Office and Store, No. 233 N Street, Philadelphia.