THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 73.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 11.

Spain and the United States-What Might Result in Case of War -The Byron Scandal-More Reminiscences Raked Up-Napoleon's Health.

Yesterday morning the transatlantic steamship Scotia arrived at the port of New York, and from the European files she brings us we take the following extracts:-

The Spanish Regency.

The report gains ground that it will be pro-posed to extend the Regency of Marshal Serrano for three years, thus postponing the choice of a permanent ruler for that period. We are assured that all political parties, including even some Republicans, acquiesce in this arrangement—it is not easy to see with what ulterior views.

Chances of War Between Spain and the United States.

The London Daily Telegraph, discussing the chances of a war between the United States and Spain, which is "on the cards," says the mercantlle navy of America, which has but lately begun to recover from the shock of the civil war, would again be driven from the seas; our cousins would lose the carrying trade which they are now win-ning back; the markets of the whole world would be affected by the disturbance of commerce; and Spain herself might utterly lose the chances of political and financial rehabilitation that seemed to be afforded by the revolution of September. The danger may look remote; but grave events have ere now sprung from diplomatic passages at arms far less menacing than the present. It urges the resumption of the evertures for the purchase of Cuba, and says, in the interests of all concerned, it would be matter for grave re-gret if any extreme resolutions at Washington

The London Daily News says a rumor is affoat that the proposal of the American Government to Spain for the purchase of Cuba on the basis of the payment of \$100,000,000 guaranteed by the United States, has found a very powerful friend in the Spanish Administration, whose name for the present the News thinks it desirable not to mention. One cannot close one's eyes to the increasing probabilities that the pertinacity of the rebellion, the prolonged and accumulating expense of the measures necessary to confront it, and the persistency and unanimity of a certain party in the United States in their endeavors to secure the island at this juncture, may possibly wear out the patience of Spain.

Effect of the Byron Scandal. The librarian of an extensive library in Glasgow writes:—"Since the publication of Mrs. Stowe's narrative there has been quite a 'run' on Lord Byron's poetry. Six copies are out, and have been out this last week, and I have had since Wednesday thirteen additional applica-tions for the much-coveted volumes. I may add that the demand has mainly come from young ladies and from youths of sixteen or seventeen years, and the 'Parisina' and 'Don Juan' are most sought after. Two young lady members have four times asked in vain for 'Parisina.'"

A Venerable Downger's Story. A correspondent of the London Times says: "I am permitted to give some details furnished me by a lady of great natural abilities and keen observation, unimpaired by advanced age (eighty-two), whose knowledge of the world—fashionable, political, and literary—both of days long past and of these is, perhaps, unsurpassed.

Ing past and of these is, perhaps, unsurpassed. The Dowager Lady S— writes as follows:—
"We have a great subject of interest in Mrs. Stowe's account of Lord Byron. I want to know the truth. I have seen a great deal of Mrs. Leigh (Angusta), having passed some days with her and Colonel Leigh, for my husband's shooting near Newmarket, when Lord Byron was in the house, and, as she told me, was writing "The Corsair," to my great astonishment, for it was a wretched small house, full of her ill-trained child.en, who were always running up and down stairs and going were always running up and down stairs and going into "uncle's" bedroom, where he remained all the morning. Mrs. Leigh was like a mother to Byron, being so much older, and not at all an attractive person. I afterwards went with her, at her request, to pay a wedding visit to Lady Byron when she returned to town, and she (Mrs. Leigh) expressed the greatest anxiety that his marriage should reform him. He opened the drawing-room door himself, and received were always running up and down stairs and going opened the drawing-room door himself, and received my congratulations as savagely as I expected, looking demon-like, as he often did. But my astonishment at the present accusation is unbounded. She, ment at the present accusation is unbounded. She, a Dowdy Goody, I being then, I suppose, a young fine lady. Scrope Davis used to come to dinner, and taked a great deal to me about Byron afterwards, when he resided in the country, and I never remember a hint at this unnatural and improbable hatson when all London was at Byron's feet. I have heard from Lady A.— I.—, relative to —, and to Mrs. Leigh, that my recollection of her was per fectly correct. She says "she was an amiable and devoted wife and mother of seven children. Her husband was very fond of her, and had a high opinion of her. She must have been married (in 1807) when Byron was quite a boy (he was nineteen). She had no taste for poetry. She had sad misfortunes in her later years. Her excellent and only surviving daughter norsed her with the tenderest affection in her last illness. How any one could have been so wicked as to write so horrible a story of one been so wicked as to write so horrible a story of one too long dead to have friends left who could refute the story, seems beyond belief."

The Pope and American Freedmen.

The London Post says that the condition of the emancipated negroes in the United States has attracted the attention of the Holy See, and great effort to bring these outcasts within her the Roman Catholic Church is about to make a now, a correspondent says, studying for the priesthood at Rome. There are, as the writer quoted says, certain features of the Roman Catholic ritual which render it specially well adapted to captivate the negro imagination, and it will, he thinks, be not surprising if a large portion of the black population of the South is brought over to the Church of Rome. This will not be pleasant news for Protestants. Napoleon's Health and the Destinles of France.

The London Times, in its comments on the

crisis in France, says:—
. The Emperor Napoleon cannot afford to be It matters comparatively little whether his malady is acute or chronic, or, finally, whether it all arises from shattered nerves and depression of spirits. The fact is, he does not preside at his council, and every one can ima-gine what the Imperial Council is without the Emperor. A great crisis is impending. A momentous change is in progress. One can almost imagine the Empress meeting the members of the Cabinet in the council-room, and, addressing them in "Lady Macbeth's" words, telling them that her lord "grows worse and worse," and bidding them "stand not and worse," and bidding them "stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once." The day before and the day after the delivery of his speech in the Senate, Prince Napoleon was closeted with his Imperial cousin at St. Cloud. The truth appears to be that the necessity of a better understanding between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon begins to be felt. There are men who think the Prince has been always a trump card in the Emperor's hand, to be played great emergency, and that even his late s only been put forth as a feeler to arorrect knowledge of men's minds. If deed the purpose, the result was sered, for the clamor raised by the

place France's real liberal

abstract of all the separate matters treated by the commissions will be submitted to all the Bishops for inspection, who may then ex-amine the various questions. At the same time they will receive a draft of the resolutions proposed, that they may also examine them proposed, that they may also examine them before they are submitted to the council for discussion. By this means unnecessary speeches will be spared, and the session of the council shortened. This is the purpose of the council shortened. This is the purpose of the council shortened. preliminaries. The council itself is to be named Concilium Vaticanum. Thirty bishops with their suites will be boarded and lodged in the Vatican. The public buildings, monasteries, colleges, etc., are placed at the disposal of the commissioners as far as they have room to spare, and they have also received 100,000 francs with which to hire private lodgings. Several palaces of the Pope have also been offered for the reception of his guests. The Holy Father has decreed that foreign bishops,, etc., may read mass and breviary, but only according to the Roman WILL THERE BE WAR!

General Sickles' Note to the Spanish Ministry— Spain to "Rise as One Man" Against Us— Iron-Clads and Blood and Thunder-How Sickles Takes It. The New York Herald's Madrid correspondent

writes on the 9th inst.:—
Without having seen the despatch of General Sickles, which was sent to the Ministry of State on Saturday last, your correspondent has seen another person connected with the Department who has seen it, and without pretending to know more than he does know, if his memory and eyesight of it serve him correctly, the fol-lowing is a reliable version of the diplomatic document which has caused such a furore in Madrid.

Gen. Sickles sent a note on Saturday afternoon to the State Department here, stating "that his Government had requested him to communicate to the Spanish Government that the state of public opinion in America was so strong in favor Cuba that it would be extremely difficult to withhold much longer the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Furthermore, that if the war in that island continued that for humanity's sake it would be incumbent upon the United States Government to take immediate steps towards the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans. The reports from Cuba from special agents were of so serious a nature that duty o humanity compelled the Government to take

Here we have as good an account of General Sickles' despatch as if the General himself had furnished us with a copy of it, and in a more compendious and comprehensible form. The excitement consequent upon its appearance has not abated in the least. All classes are being stirred, if not to action, to the encouragement of each other to make a more determined effort to the reduction of the Cabans to obedience to the mother country. Six thousand men will leave in a few days for Cuba, and a further number of 15,000 is spoken of as probably bound for the same destination.

La Politica, Serrano's organ, speaks in this wise of Sickles' note: - "But if General Grant is working thus unconstitutionally, and has given directly these instructions to General Sickles directly these instructions to General Sickles with the intention of annihilating the Spanish flag, entire Spain will rise as one man to protest, with the energy of glorious times, against these intimations. No; we will hear nothing of emancipation in such a way. No; nothing of cession. No; nothing of abandonment. Meantime, while we prepare fitting response to this Yankee note, our iron-clad fleet must instantly prepare to sail for the waters of Cuba, with 20,000 men on board, while all who can have a great preparation of the preparation will held them. can bear arms on the peninsula will hold themselves in readiness to march to Cuba at a moment's notice. The sons of the illustrious warriors who conquered the New World will show the Yankee Government that they will not aban don Cuba except with honor to their beloved flag; that they will fight as becomes the Iberian race, it matters not against whom or against how many. Before this force, before this grand demonstration of power, the rebellion will be speedily extinguished, and the United States shall see how Spain will treat officious and insolent interference."

The Iberian organ of the Council of State thus again:—"General Grant, to-day President of the nited States, may take to memory the gentlemanly procedure of Spain during the late civil war in America, who alone of the nations in Europe knew how to preserve the most exquisite neutrality, and in the same way we feel inclined to believe that the American Government will worthily correspond. What favorable conditions have the Cubans for this interference of America? None. Their army—and we must be pardoned for calling it one-is neither disciolined nor numerous, nor was ever found in a condition to meet the Spanish army face to face What battles have the Cubans gained? What cities have they taken? Under what walls have their arms triumphed? Nobody can answer."

La Correspondencia, El Pueblo, El Certamen, El Centiurlo del Pueblo, the Opinion Nacional, etc., are very bellipotent, and do not content themselves with doubting the existence of the letters, as El Imparcial, but excite the masses to meet, to assemble in all the plazas for a mutual understanding upon the course Spain should

General Sickles understands diplomacy to be always reticent and guarded, to answer questions of correspondents vaguely, apparently un-concerned or unaware that he had written any very great and important despatch, and the members of the Legation preserve the same commendable reserve. From the Legation nothing can be gleaned.

Minister Roberts has written a letter to his Government that he sees signs of danger in the Cuban horizon: that, in fact, Cuba is all but lost the Government of Spain will not immedistely despatch 10,000 more men to Caballero de

Queen Isabella, it is rumored, has offered to cede Cuba to the United States if the Government on its part will undertake to rescind its recognition of Serrano's Government and recognize herself as the rightful Queen of Spain.

The "World" Declares the Cabinet Aroused at Last-Sickles to be Recalled.

The N. Y. World publishes the following special from Washington, which looks a little as if the writer's prejudice had influenced him in his statements to the disparagement of Sickles more han the real facts in the case would warrant. This despatch differs so materially from the others sent at the same time from Washington, that one is led to doubt its authenticity:-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- The President returned here to-day, two days sooner than he at first intended, in obedience to a special telegram which was forwarded to him by Secretary Fish. Soon after the President's arrival he proceeded alone in his carriage to the State Department, and remained in conference with Secretary Fish

FIRST EDITION | from Rome:—'The preparations for the council in the commissions are proceeding. As to the way in which it is to be conducted the followto tender its friendly offices to Spain in accordance with the proposed plan of purchase and cession; that this offer having been declined, ing semi-official statement has been made:- 'An this Government now withdraws the question of a mediation in Cuban matters, and leaves its relations with Spain as heretofore.

This official action ends the whole matter. It is quite likely to be followed by Sickles' recall; for his mismanagement of this important diplomatic mission has disgraced himself and dis-graced the new administration in its first diplo-

matic step.

The correspondence between the State Department and Sickles has been transmitted by cable during the past week—a fact which has hastened the end of these negotiations.

In addition to the above trustworthy information, your correspondent has but to reiterate his despatch of Saturday last: that the administration does not intend to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba, but to get rid of the whole question by turning it over to Congress. Thus it avoids the constant pressure made here by the representatives of Cuban insurgents for recognition, and holds itself up in the meantime for a rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws.

Minister Sickles | Note to the Regency Sus-This is what the Herald's correspondent says:

The despatches published in two of the New York papers to-day representing our Govern-ment as being dissatisfied with the action of Minister Sickles in regard to Cuba seem to have no foundation whatever in fact. So far as known the administration is satisfied with course pursued by General Sickles, and therefore the statement that his quasi belligerent attitude would be repudiated by the President is purely sensa-

The fact is, that my despatch sent from here last Sunday contained in a condensed form a true statement of the status of the Sickles-Cuban negotiation, and nothing has since transpired that changes materially the condition of affairs. Inquiries to-night in the highest quarers justify me in making this announcement. Minister Sickles was some time ago in-structed to offer the United States Government as a mediator between Spain and Cuba, representations having been made to it by respectable parties who had visited Spain and obtained interviews with prominent personages that its friendly offices would meet with favor, such offers not being uncommon in our own history and that of other nations. Minister Sickles approached the Spanish government upon the subject, and had the desired interview. Contrary to European telegrams, there is no reason for supposing that the Spanish government took offense, or has sought to involve other gov-ernments in its action.

And the Times correspondent backs this state-ment with the following words:—

All that can be said is that these stories about the indignation of the administration at General Sickles' course, his alleged recall, or the addi-tional statement that he has exceeded his instructions, are wholly and absolutely fabrica-tions out of whole cloth, and known to be such n most cases by the persons who sent them.

Briefly, so far as the Government is informed. there is nothing new in the Spanish situation. There is pending a friendly offer of mediation. It has not been finally replied to by the Spanish Government, and it may be said that the prospect of its success is apparently less pro-mising than it was. General Sickles has not been censured; he had not ex-ceeded his instructions at last accounts, and I have good reason to believe that the note which seems to have caused so much frenzy in Spain is simply a request upon the Spanish Government for a direct answer upon the pend-ing propositions. General Sickles is credited here in official quarters with having thus far acted with excellent judgment and sound discretion, and the feeling among the members of the administration is as quiet as a summer

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

Thursday, Sept. 23, 1899. §
The absorbing feature to-day in money circles is the excitement in the New York gold market, and the consequent break in stocks. The effect upon all branches of our domestic and foreign trade can hardly be calculated, whilst the derangement in commercial values and the advance of commodities regulated by gold cannot fell to bring great lesses in regulated by gold cannot fail to bring great losses in their train.
On account of the difficulty of effecting foreign

exchange, our export trade, with the exception of cotton, for which there is an urgent British demand, has received a quietus for the time being, and this will necessitate large shipments of gold, as our im-

ports are very heavy at this time.

There is no very marked change in the loan mar ket, except an increased activity in call loans and additional firmness in the general tone of the money

Gold is entirely under "bull" influences to-day, and all New York appears in humble attitude before the "golden calf." The sales opened at 141% and advanced to 144, closing a little before noon at 143%, a slight advance of 315 per cent. on closing price o yesterday! United States securities are completely demoral-

ized, and prices show a further decline throughout the whole series. '62s are quoted at Whelen Brothers' at 120½; '65s at 119½; and 10-40s at 108½. The Stock market was dull and feverish, but the tone was rather stronger than at the close last even-ing. State and city loans were unchanged. 101 was

bid for City 6's, new, and 97 for the old. Reading Railroad changed hands at 47@47 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56%; Minchill Railroad at 52%; and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 29, b. o.; 120), was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; and 37 for Catawissa

Canal shares were steady. Lehigh Navigation sold at 36½, b. o., and Lehigh Gold loan at 98½. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

100 sh Read R. s60,47 116
100 do c. 47 1-16
100 doc.471-16
100 - do 4714
65 dob5, 47%
70 do1s. 47%
25 do, trf. 47%
31 sh Leh Val R.ls. 56%
100 sh Leh N St, 560, 80
100 sh Ph & E b30, 29
100 do b60. 29
7 sh Consol'n Bk. 43%
Government securities as
, 119 1/0 @ 120: 5-90s of 1862.
34@119%; do., 1865, 1193/@
7%@118%; do. do., 1867.

118@119%; do., 1868, 117%@118%; do. do., 1861, 118@119%; do., 1868, 117%@118%; 10-408, 108%@108%; 68, 107%@108; Gold, 141%. MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1862, 120%@121½; do. 1864, 110½@
119½; do. 1865, 110½@120; do, 1865, new, 117½
@118½; do. 1867, do. 118@118½; do. 1863,
do., 117½@118; 10-408, 108½@109; U. S. 30 Year
6 per cent. Currency, 107½@108½; Due Comp. Int.
Notes, 10½; Gold, 140½@144; Silver, 137@139.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts snow the state of the Ne York money market yesterday:-From the Herald.

and remained in conference with Secretary Fish most of the afternoon.

The result of that conference has been most important to the relations of this Government with Spain, and with regard to the attitude of the administration towards the revolution in the Island of Cuba. In brief, the bungling diplomacy of Sickles at Madrid has caused a full rejection by the Spanish Government of the offer of mediation regarding the Cuban situation made through him by this administration.

This rejection has been accepted this day in all of its usefulness and meaning by President Grant and his Cabinet, and Sickles has been informed by special cable telegram to that effect.

He has been further directed to say the case of the whole market to-day, where the excitement was of the wildest character, consequent upon a panic in that most erratic of stocks. New York Central, and a break correspondingly great in the general list. Affairs moves to repleatation of the cause of the wonderful change which has come over the street. The facts are all that are domanded. The time for reasoning has gone by. Although the Western affair move the cause of the wildest character, consequent upon a panic in that most erratic of stocks. New York Central, and a break correspondingly great in the general list. Affairs moves to repleatation of the cause of the wonderful change which has come over the street. The facts are all that are domanded. The time for reasoning has gone by. Although the Western affairm was the proposition of the whole market to-day, where the excitement was of the wildest character, consequent upon a panic in that most erratic of stocks. New York Central, and a break correspondingly great in the general list. Affairs moves to repleat the district of stocks. New York Central, and a break correspondingly great in the general list. Affairs moves to repleat the stock Excellent of the whole and the cause of the scale of the stock fair the first in all its transport of the whole market to-day, and with it turned all the values in the St

due of a raily to 181, from which, however, it again went of to 187. Railying once more, it ascanded to 1815, and the 'bulls' who had not been sacrificed were grewing jubinat, when another break carried it to 183. The subsection influence as the flying street states are stated influence as the flying street states are stated in such that it is not to the control of the state of t decline of the day. The course of the rest of the mark was hardly as sympthetic with the decline in the Vand bill stocks until later in the day, when they jielded to stringency in the money market and to the gene depression which was at last the result the great decline in the special stocks refer to. Hudson River at its lowest touched 16% at Harlem 140. The lowest point of the day for the otivalways was reached on the street after the adjournme of the Long Room, the excited crowd swaying in a m before the doors of the Stock Exchange until near mg fall. The figures thus a tained are shown in the list street quotations further on, and are as near correct a was possible to obtain them in the vibratory choracter prices.

was possible to obtain them in the vibratory choracter of prices.

"The scene in the Stock Exchange had its counterpart in the Gold Room, where the 'bears,' emboldened by their success in the railways, essayed a sharp attack. This was to sudden the 'buils' were taken unawares and the price fell to 187%. The latter, however, instantly rallied and returned the assault, putting the price up an eighth percent, at a time, and allowing but few reactions until they looked down on their assailants from the crowning point of 14%. The 'bears' became frightened, and large numbers covered, their fears being registened by reports that war with Spain was imminent, as General Sickles had demanded his papers. Yet cash gold was heavy in transactions for the Clearing House, and the 'buils' paid from seven per cont. gold, to one eighth to have their balance carried. The strategy of the policy which the gold clique have been pursuing in keeping the interest rate in the carrying column instead of on the borrowing side was of the shrewdest kind, and is only commensurate with the skill of the whole movement. They have shown that the 'bears' are at their merry and will be until gold comes this way from Europe. Several consignments are now on shipboard, and hence many inferred that the 'buils' were giving the market a last squeeze preparatory to gracefully evacuating and adopting the bear tactics. Whether they have reached the point to drop from remains to be seen; but the more confident of the bears predict that the culmination of the price is near at hand.

"In essaying the movement against stocks and gold the bears' rendered money exceedingly active. There was a

"In essaying the movement against stocks and gold the bears' rendered money exceedingly active. There was a nanic-like inquiring for runds long atter bank hours, and the most extravagant rates were paid for 'turning' stocks, which is the expedient for avoiding the charge of usury, and shows that Wall street can always get around the law when so disposed. In the ordinary stocks this difference between 'cash' purchases and 'regular' sales was an eighth to a quarter per cent, but as high as one per cent, was said to have been allowed in the case of Central and the other high-priced shares. The commercial paper market was stagmant, as might be expected in such a time. Foreign exchange was utterly demoralized, and notes do not bear quotation this evening. Government securities stood the storm bravely, but yielded between a half to three-quarters per cent, the '6's at one time touching H8's. When given as collaterals money was kad upon them by the leading Government houses at seven per cent, but the street paid gold interest. The changes in Southern securities were not very important, but they gave way to the sweeping force of the demand current, particularly for the more speculative bonds." In essaying the movement against stocks and gold the

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Sept. 23 .- The Flour market is

quiet at yesterday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels in lots at \$5.25@5 62% for superfine; \$5.75@6.25 for extras; \$7@7.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$6-25@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 is steady at \$6.37% @

The Wheat market is without improvement, and prices are irregular; sales of 3000 bushels red at \$146 for common up to \$152, and 800 bushels choice Delaware at \$1.54. Rye is quiet at \$1.15 % bushel for Western. Corn is in limited request, but prices are well sustained, owing to the light receipts and stocks; sales 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania ellow at \$1.16@1.20, and Western mixed at \$1.10@ 14. Oats are without change; 3000 bushels Penn-Delaware, and Western sold at 63665c.

Western sold at \$1.18 per gallon-now held higher.

-Brigham Young, it is said, has lost his amily roll-call, and is terribly muddled about -One of Brigham Young's daughters tried to elope with a young Gentile, but was ruthlessly dragged home by a Mormon policemen. -The Spanish Duke of Ossuna, though a rapid penman, has so many titles that it takes

him fifteen minutes to write his name in full. LATEST SRIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived, steamships Ville de Paris, from Brest; Smidt, from Bremen; Cambria, from Glasgow; and Cimbria, from Hamburg.

(By Anglo-American Cubic.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—Arrived, steamship France, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 23.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Sanspareil, Mc Aipin, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Swed. barque Hermelin, Nissen, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 34 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Ital. barque Resina Bruno, Paturzo, 59 days from Girgenti, with brimstone to Cunningham & Son-vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. Brig Protons, Drisko, 8 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Brig Nuevitas. Trask, 5 days from Boston. Schr F. Spofford, Stern 7 days from Boston. Schr F. Spofford, Stern 7 days from Boston, with salt to Bumm & Son. Schr H. B. Gibsen, Lincoln, 7 days from Provincetown, with fish to C. S. Crowell & Co. Schr E. F. Meany, Lewis, 6 days from Portland, with stone to Wm. Struthors. Schr Grofen, Wrightington, 4 days from Fall River, with machinery to Merrick & Sons. Schr Royal Oak, Errickson, 2 days from Grsensboro, Md., with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Md. with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Schr Judge Hopkinson, Fenton, from New Haven. Schr O. F. Hawley, Bayles, from Boston. Schr Ontars, Sprague, from Boston. Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Boston. Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Boston. Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Boston. Schr Grey Eagle, Howes, from Providence.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Altavela, from Cardenas, and schr Vesta, from do. Brig Altavela, from Cardenss, and schr Vesta, from do,
Lewes, Del., Sept. 22.—Passed up, barque Sir Colin
Campbell, from Ivigtut, Greenland, and brig Aivarado,
from Mormaschoe, Scotland, bound to Philadelphia, and
2 barques passed in, names unknown.
At the Delaware Breakwater:—Schrs D. W. Vaughan,
from Cape Henry, Va., for New York; Joseph and Frankfrom Cape Henry, Va., for New York; Joseph and Frankfrom Cape Henry, Va., for Roy, fiver, Va., for do.; C.
lin, do.; R. F. Stockton, from York river, Va., for do.; C.
lin, do.; R. F. Stockton, from Sooton; W. S. Doughten,
from do. for Edgartown; Abbie Ingall, from do. for Boston; Vraie, from do. for New London; Decatur Oakes,
from do. for Gloucester, Mass.; J. Price, from do. for Boston; W. B. Darling, from Georgelown, D. C., for New
York; War Eagle, from Philadelphia for Boston; and brig
Nellie Ware, from do. for Bangor, Me.

MEMORANDA. Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleson yesterday. Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York yeserday. Barque Scandia, Thorbjomsen, hence, at Dantzic 5th Barque Scaldia, Barque Barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, put into Greenock 9th inst., to stop a leak, Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, hence, at Barbados 5th inst., and sailed 7th for St. Lucia.

Schrs Fawn, Baker; J. G. Babcock, Babcock; and C. H. Moller, Brown, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Hannah Little, of Philadelphia, which was driven ashore at Fafrhaven in the gale of the 8th inst., has been gotten off by staging her with casks.

Schrs Cohasset, Gibbs, and Emma M. Fox, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst.

people of Dayton and vicinity celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation? Peter W. Clark (colored), of this city, delivered an address, saying, amongst other things, "I have within a few weeks had the good fortune to find myself in accord with the good old Democratic party, and to have uttered sentiments applauded by its organ." The above refers to newspaper comments on his Louisville speech, in which be said, "I find on reading over my speech, which has so pleased my Democratic friends, that I demanded equal education and equal ballot for the colored man, and for this I am admitted into full standing in the Democratic church."

FROM NEW YORK.

Excitement in the Gold Market-Operations of the Bulls and Bears. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- The excitement in the gold market increases hourly. The opening price was 141%, but at 11 A. M. the market ushed up to 144, and has since ranged between 144 and 143. The Donau for Bremen, took out one and a quarter millions in gold, and this, with the rumors relative to the Treasury action in the matter of the November interest, excited the market fearfully. One bear firm sold three millions at one time, while the bulls bought large amounts, managing to keep the market up. In stocks there was a rally, Central reaching 190. Money is tight at seven, gold, and 1/2 is charged for earrying stocks. An Insane Mother.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- Mrs. Halpine, while in fit of insanity, chopped her son's head open with a hatchet, in Brooklyn, last evening, and attempted to kill one of her daughters. She was arrested and placed in confinement.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Murder by a Soldier.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 22.—On Saturday night, shortly after midnight, a difficulty occurred on Wide Water street, Norfolk, at the saloon of J. B. Weeks, between some soldiers and citizens, which resulted in the death of one of the soldiers, named Charles L. Smith, of Co. K, 17th U. S. Infantry. It appears that Smith was in liquor, and creating a disturbance, when Officer George Scuttalis, of the Norfolk police, attempted to quiet him. Failing in this, he endeavored to arrest him, but was assaulted by Smith, knocked down, and very roughly handled. Smith wrenched the policeman's club from him, and was going to strike the officer over the head with it, when Scuttalis drew his pistol and shot the soldier, killing him almost instantly. The officer was taken in custody by Constable Ashby, and placed in confinement until an examination could be had. Scuttalis stated that he shot the man in self-defense, as he feared the soldier would kill him. Smith is said to have been a desperate man while in liquor, and was known among his comrades as "Fighting Charlie." Scutwas taken to the station-house, where his wounds were dressed. Smith had severely bitten the lower lip and injured Scuttalis about the head. The Coroner's verdict was that Smith came to his death by a pistol fired by Officer Scuttalis, while in the discharge of his duty. Smith has been buried with military honors.

FROM THE STATE.

The Railroad Disaster at Athens. ATAENS, Pa., Sept. 23 .- The jury in the case of the death of Nelson W. Ackley, caused by the recent collision on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, deny that the officers of said company attempted to suppress the verdict, and state on the contrary that the officers rendered every assistance to a full and thorough in-

FROM BALTIMORE.

vestigation.

Mr. Peabody Leaves for Philadelphia Gov-ernor Bowie and the City Hall Frauds. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23 .- George Peabody left for Philadelphia this morning. Governor Bowle writes a letter fully exone-

rating himself from any complicity with the new City Hall Building Committee's affairs. The steamer Liberty, from Hayana, and other

vessels have arrived here, and report heavy storms at sea.

FROM DELAWARE.

Working of a New Telegraph Line. Lewes, Del., Sept. 23 .- The telegraph line to this place is now in working order. The weather is cloudy, with astrong east wind. There are about twenty vessels inside the Breakwater.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dry Dock Opened. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 23 .- The Portland Dry Dock, at Cape Elizabeth, was opened yesterday,

FROM EUROPE. The Feeling Towards Spain.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- The London Times newspaper changes its base of editorial argument, and apparently conviction, on the Cuban question. It now supports the cause of Spain against that looking to Cuban independence. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. By the Anglo-American Cable,

LONDON, Sept. 22—11 A. M.—The weather is stormy.

Consols opened at 92½ for money, and 92½ ©92½ for account. American securities flat. 5-20s of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 81½, and of 1867, 80½; 10-40s, 74.

Railways lower. Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 12½@12½d.; Orieans, 12½@12½d. The sales to-day will reach 7000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

Corn, 30s.

LONDON, Sept. 23—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum quiet and steady.

-M. Lachevre, the senior mayor of France, who had ruled at Epreville for fifty years, has

that their natural guardians cannot furnish. To the southeast rise the Norman turrets of the Eastern Penitentiary, within whose massive walls are imprisoned hundreds of convicts under sentence for various crimes. The House of Refuge has something of the nature of each of these classes, and is the connecting link between them. Its purpose is to reform vicious children by removing them from bad associa-tions, and although it is truly a home, yet bolts and bars are unpleasantly plentiful.

The inception of this institution was formed almost fifty years ago by a benevolent Quaker gentleman of this city, whose long life has been mainly devoted to unostentatious labors in our many charitable associations. As an official visitor of the old city prison in 1820, he saw with surprise and sorrow that young offenders incarcerated for childish follies or misdeeds, were living con-stantly with hardened criminals, and becoming contaminated with their vices. He resolved to effect a reformation of this evil, and establish a separate building for children whose detention was necessary for the good of themselves and the public. After many disconragements, the aid of the State was obtained, and over forty years of the State was obtained, and over forty ago the House of Refuge was first opened. The first inmate was admitted on the 5th day of December, 1828. More than eleven thousand young comber, 1828. The enjoyed its advantages. It persons have since enjoyed its advantages. persons have since enjoyed its advantages. It could not be reasonably expected that all of them have been reclaimed, but it may be safely asserted, that by judicious and parental training a majority of them have been restored to society, prepared to sustain themselves by their industry, and by their good conduct to enjoy the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a home; not a place of punishment, but a school for disobedient children, who are entering on a

for disobedient children, who are entering on a downward course, calculated, unless they be arrested in it, to lead them to ruin. It is a school where their physical, moral, and intellec-tual faculties are developed and invigorated, and where, by the constant care of their guardians, they are elevated, not only in their own opinion, but in that of their fellow-citizens. Here they are prepared to act well their part in this life, and, above all, are taught to fear God and to keep His commandments.

In large cities such reformatory schools are in-

dispensable; for the temptations to which the young are constantly subjected are startling. Daily exposure upon the streets of our city, from morning until night, and frequently until late at night, of our youth, whether it be for business or pleasure, is one of the most prolific sources of juvenile delinquency. Here the seeds of vice are planted, and yield an abundant harvest in the utterance of wicked oaths, the commission of petty thefts, the exhibition of lewd conduct, and the drinking of intoxicating liquors. Such are the fruits of street education, and if the wretched scholars are not checked in their career, we find them developing into daring burglars, skilful pickpockets, habitual drunkards, public prostitutes—scourges and pests to society. Such as have taken their first lessons in such a school become pupils for the House of

The discipline of this reformatory school is well planned and conscientiously administered. The classification of waking hours makes a happy allotment to work, to study, and to play. The children are up and dressed by 5 A. M., and after family prayers spend two hours in the school-rooms. Breakfast of coffee and bread comes at 736, and then a half hour's play is allowed. So'clock the inmates go off to their respective workrooms and do their stated tasks, at which we shall see them presently. Dinner at noon of meat, soup, and bread, is followed by other tasks, and when these are finished the children may romp or read, as the mood takes them, until tea time at 51/2. After their mush and molasses they spend two hours in study, attend family worship, and then are off to bed at 8 o'clock The training of the pupils is peculiarly adapted

to fit them for honestly supporting them-selves after their release. Their education is necessarily limited to the plain English branches, but special pains are taken to form habits of industry. Employments are provided suitable to their years and capacities. From seven to eight hours a day are spent in the shops in brush-making, boxmaking, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and making furniture for umbrellas. Separate shops are provided in the white department for boys and for girls, while the same distinction is observed in the colored department. This distinction of four departments is observed throughout the House. The larger portion of these unfortunates have

been committed at the request of their parents or friends. The form of commitment specifies that the child is unmanageable (or a vagrant), and beyond the control of the complainant, and that its future welfare requires it to be placed under the care and guardianship of the managers. Before the child can become an inmate, this commitment must be considered by the committing magistrate, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Board of Managers, and be sanctioned by each successively. This formality, so necessary for the prevention of abuses, having been complied with, the child is examined by the superintendent, and its statements recorded for reference. It is then placed in class No. 10. Good behavior will lead to a promotion each month to a higher class. From No. 1 the promotion is made to Class of Honor, and from this the same good conduct secures a release or apprenticeship. The theory of the institution is that one year's commitment is sufficient to secure a release, and in practice this is often the case.

The district from which the House is supplied is equivalent to the jurisdiction of the Eastern Penitentiary, comprising the eastern half of the State. Twe-thirds of its inmates, however, were State. Tws-thirds of its inmates, however, were furnished by this city. Last year the total expenses were \$80,532; the city and the State equitably appropriated \$51,000, and the laber amounted in cash to \$27,471. An annual fund of \$96 is provided by invested funds to furnish rewards to meritorious children. These inmates are not deprived of holiday times; for the Fourth of July Thankselving Day, and Christmas are of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas are jollily observed.

The officers of the House have uniformly been

The officers of the House have uniformly been citizens of character and influence. John Sergeant was the first President; then followed Alexander Henry, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas Earp, and James J. Barclay. Mr. Barclay was made the first Secretary, and performed the duties of that office for eighteen years, only resigning to accept the appointment of Vice-President. Two years since Mr. Barclay became President on the death of Mr. Earp. Thus for forty years on the death of Mr. Earp. Thus for forty years