# FIRST EDITION

### THE WICKED WORLD

The Clark Holt Defalcation in Connecticut-Liabilities Over a Quarter of a Million-Widows and Orphans the Sufferers.

From the Hartford Courant, Sept. 28.

The "financial irregularities" of Clark Holt, of Rockville, have already been referred to in several papers, but as yet no complete and trust-worthy account has been given to the public. In order to show the precise situation of affairs, it will be necessary to notice somewhat the business career of Mr. Holt, who first came in a public way before the people of Tolland county as Secretary of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was the first Secretary of the company, and served in that capacity with so much acceptability for a few years, that he was, ten or twelve years ago, elected President and Treasurer. Soon after, he engaged in the manufacture of thread in Rockville, beginning in a small way, and gradually worked up a large and apparently profitable basi-ness. Meantime he retained his position as the responsible officer of the fire insurance company. He was not a man who boasted in any manner of his success in life, and his quiet, unassuming way of managing his affairs, perhaps, was one reason why people generally gave him the credit of doing a prosperous business. At all events, he had the unbounded confidence of all classes. No man in Tolland county has stood higher. If a poor woman had funds to be cared for she naturally applied to Clark Holt to have him serve as her banker. Nothing whatever appeared in any of his transactions to warrant the slightest breath of sus-pleion that he was not fully worthy of this great confidence, until a very recent date, when the rapid extension of his business operations led some of his most intimate acquaintances to fear that he might not long be able to keep his credit; yet barely a whisper of this was heard. These men now say that they suspected trouble was coming, though said nothing about it, thus confessing to serious doubts as to their suspicions being well founded.

Assets of the Insurance Company. The annual meeting of the fire insurance com-pany was held in June last, and a little mistrust began to come to the surface among the directors at that time concerning the wisdom of longer continuing Mr. Holt in office. One di-rector, at least, held out to the last, and finally cast his vote against re-electing him. When the auditors came to examine the accounts of the treasurer—which they had always done with the caution of prudent men—the securities of the company, which were kept in a small tin trunk, were not opened in the business office, but in another room. These securities amounted to between \$75,000 and \$80,000, and some \$30,000 were in Government bonds, which were exhibited, counted, and found correct. Not the slightest evidence of anything being wrong was

About the Bonds. It has since transpired that these bonds were borrowed for the occasion by Mr. Holt to cover up his defalcation. He came to Hartford just prior to the annual meeting of the company, and while here endeavored to secure the loan of bonds from different parties, going, in one instance, to a well-known dry goods merchant, and in another, to the cashier of a bank, but in both cases the accommodation was refused. He speciedly however elsewhere in cetting the succeeded, however, elsewhere in getting the amount required to make up the securities for the time being. It is known that he had in his possession, as trusts, a large amount of money placed in his hands by various parties, and a portion of this fund, as will hereafter appear, was in United States bonds which he could us as a 'blind' in his fraud upon the credi-tors. Possibly only a few thousand more would be necessary to cover the whole amount needed in that transaction.

Business in New York. Mr. Holt established a business firm in New York, under the name of C. Holt & Co., his brother being the silent partner and the general manager. During the illness of the latter the business became considerably mixed and suspension followed, which precipitated the de-velopments here at home. It is said that Mr. Holt turned over the \$30,000 in bonds to the firm and took notes therefor, so that in case the deep game he was playing should become exposed, and he should appear in the light of a criminal, he could produce these notes, alleging a fair business transaction under the plea that, as the custodian of the funds of the insurance company, he had a right to reinvest its securities in such a manner as he saw fit.

Extent of his Operations. Those who have examined into the extent of his operations believe that his liabilities exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, and may go as igh as \$400 000 In taking a sudden departure it is not supposed that he has gone penniless, as nothing appears to show where he could have disposed of all the money in his hands. His property is all heavily mortgaged, and all of it put together would not divide ten per cent.

among the general creditors,

Cases of Hardship. The worst feature about his transactions is the heavy loss which falls upon a large class of people in moderate circumstances. In many respects his operations have been similar to those which preceded the fallure of Curtis L. North, in Meriden, many years ago-a failure which brought ruin to hundreds, and caused a profound sensation throughout the State. Innumerable instances, almost, might be cited to show the inhumanity of the man if it shall finally turn out that he had not sense of honor enough to provide for those who were entirely dependent upon his honesty. One case is reported of a family of maiden ladles, had \$4000 in Government bonds, and about \$2000 in other securities-all that they possessed, except a little homestead-which were placed in his keeping. A young man who had accumulated about \$2500 let Mr. Holt have it because he believed, as nearly everybody did, that he was as good, if not better, than the bank. Since the defalcation came to light nothing can be found of these trust funds. The absconder has evidently made a clean sweep of everything, though he may offer some redress hereafter. As the matter now stands, however, the hardship entailed is of the severest character, and is wide spread throughout the limits of Tolland county, affecting old and young, widows and shop girls. The business community also suffers largely, as one individual alone is on his paper to an amount exceeding \$50,000.

Distinction Without a Difference. The Legislature of Connecticut, in its wisdom, has declared that if a man shall appropriate the funds of a bank or a insurance company he shall suffer for his offense by a term of imprisonment in the State Prison. But if he accepts as a sacred trust the hard carnings of the poor and absconds, he is only guilty of a breach of trust, and the law cannot touch him. Mr. Holt's worst offense is his robbing of the poor, who can have no satisfaction; corporations robbed may—unless disposed to compound felony, as is too often the case—employ detectives and bring the criminal to justice. So far Mr. Holt has pursued his travels unmolested, and if he returns will do so

Security of the Company. It should be stated here that the loss to the in-surance company does not affect its soundness in the least. There still remain assets amounting to \$50,000 or over, and its policy holders need not give themselves any uneasiness whatPENNSYLVANIA.

Covode Consults with President Grant About the Approaching Election—A Correspondent's Version of the Interview.

The New York Herald's Washington letter writer sent the following from the capital yesterday:—
The rad cal party in Pennsylvania would seem to be in a sad way. If Geary is defeated, however, it will not be the fault of John Cevode, the chairman of the State Central Committee. That indefatigable worker, after laboring for weeks past to settle the interminable squabbles between the different clans of the radical party in the Keystone State, arrived here this morning to get Grant all right for Geary. Covode's success in reconciling the belligerent elements of his party on the eve of a great battle is something for other politicians to imitate. "Whenever I heard of trouble," says Covode, "in any part of the State, I just sent for the parties, and having brought them before me at Philadelphia, told them what was to be done, and it was done."

In this way "Honest John," as he is called, has brought Cameronians, Curtin men, Forneyites, fellows who swear by McClure, and men who are against all the factions, face to face, got them in good humor with each other, and set them all to work for Geary. Having put the machine in good running order at home, Covode thought he had better run over here and learn how Grant felt. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, made a speech for Geary in Philadelphia has inght, and Covode brought him along to talk to the President about the importance of electing Geary. Collector Grinnell, of New York, happened to come on the same train with them, and this morning Covode, Wilson, Grinnell, and W. E. Chandler all made their appearance at the White House and went in together to the President. Grant impuired after Geary's prospects. Covode gave it as his opinion that Geary would be elected, White House and went in together to the President. Grant inquired after Geary's prospects. Covode gave it as his opinion that Geary would be elected, but he intimated that some of the radicals in Pennsylvania were not quite so sanguine. Aleck McClurzhad said the other day that Geary was beaten; so had Bill Mann. The President said he did not believe Geary would be beaten. His impressions while on a visit to Pennsylvania did not warrant that belief. Senator Wilson thought it of the greatest importance that the radicals should carry Pennsylvania and Ohio this fall. "If we are beaten there," said Wilson, with great earnestness, "we are beaten all through the South, and matters won't go right. If we are successful in Pennsylvania and Ohio the South will see that it is not to her interest to go with the Democracy." Covode said this was the view he took of the matter, whereat Grant took an extra pull at of the matter, whereat Grant took an extra pull at his cigar and raised a cloud of smoke between him-self and his visitors. When this had cleared away he inquired of Covode what could be done, or rather what the administration could do to help Geary, at the same time expressing himself willing to do any-thing he could for the success of the party. Covode the same time expressing himself willing to do anything he could for the success of the party. Covode said most of the people of Pennsylvania knew on which side the President was, but he thought it would do the Republicans a great deal of good if the President could come into the State and mingle some with the people. Noticing some little hesitation on the part officiant, Covode here strengthened his argument, by referring in a complimentary way to the recent trip of the President to the western part of Pennsylvania. "You have no idea," said Covode, putting himself into an argumentative attitude, "what good you did us, Mr. President, by that little visit. You made a great impression on the Germans, who were dissatisfied about their lager beer and the Sunday laws and one thing and another; and then the whisky men had threatened to go against us, but your visit seems to have made them all right." The President said he had been away so much that he did not see exactly how he could go to Pennsylvania. "We want you," said Covode, "to come into the eastern part of the State. There is to be a great fair at Allentown this week, and if possible you should be there to-morrow night. If you will go I will make arrangements to have a special car for you at Baltimore to-morrow." The President said he didn't know, but if he could get of he would go, and would telegraph Senator Cameron in the morning. Having "fixed" the President, Govode prohe didn't know, but if he could get off he would go, and would telegraph Senator Cameron in the morning. Having "fixed" the President, Covode proceeded to the Interior Department to see Secretary Cox about letting Pennsylvanians employed there go home to vote. Covode had heard that Cox proposed to apply the docking system, which prevails at the Treasury, to all clerks going home to vote. In consequence of this many clerks had made up their minds not to go home at all. Covode informed Cox of this fact, and intimated that he (Cox) was endangering the success of the party in Pennsylvania, because, argued Covode, we may need the last man and the last dollar; besides, the President wants Geary elected. This last point was too much for Cox, and he agreed to let the was too much for Cox, and he agreed to let the clerks go home without docking them. Having "fixed" the President, Cox, and every other official he came across, Covode left for Pennsylvania to-

## CATASTROPHE.

The Terrible Accident at Niagara Falls. We find in the Buffalo Courier of Saturday more nearly complete account of the sad

catastrophe at Niagara Falls on Friday than we have elsewhere seen. The Courier says: catastrophe at Niagara Falls on Friday than we have elsewhere seen. The Courier says:—

Among those who came to Buffalo to attend the Universalist Convention were Mr. J. J. Tillinghast and wife, of Providence, Rhode Island. They were accompanied by Mrs. C. L. Fisher, Miss Mahala A. Smith, and Miss Marianna Ballou, also residents of Providence. Yesterday they resolved to visit the Falls. Arrived at the Falls, a carriage was engaged, driven by a young man named Robert Welch, in the employ of James Martin. The vehicle was a barouche. The party rode leisurely across the new bridge, and up to the Table Rock, where they alighted and spent a few minutes admiring the view from this point. Returning, they had reached the Clifton House, when they concluded to drive down to the ferry, then dismiss their carriage, and take a boat across the river. The driver—we tell this part of the story as our reporter had it from him—objected to making the somewhat perflous descent. The descent was made, however, safely, and without any symptom of freakishness on the part of the horses, until the sharp turn had been made. Directly after this the near mare, the one furthest from the side, took alarm, began to snort and look in a frightened manner up the high cliff over its head. The fright of the animal was not so great that it could not have been readily got under control on a clear track, and the driver was not at the time alarmed; but a jump or two was made, when a thornbush, which projected into the road, struck her shoulder, and she made a leap, as Welch expressed it, "as though a cannon bail had struck her," sheer against the off horse, and in the twinkling of an eye, team, carriage, and occupants were precipitated over the bank. The driver comprehended the imminent peril in time to jump for his life, and Mr. Tillinghast did the same. But the four indies, precipitated over the bank. The driver comprehended the imminent peril in time to jump for his life, and Mr. Tilinghast did the same. But the four indies, probably hindered by their clothing, were unable to make their escape, and were plunged with the venicle down the bank. At this point the precipitate descent is about twenty feet, and below that rocks and shards shelve down to the edge of the river. The carriage must have bounded from the edge of the bank, as it crushed through and prostrated a small tree that stood out several feet therefrom, and landed on the shelving rocks a complete wreck. anded on the shelving rocks a complete wreck. When Mr. Tillingnast, who was unburt, had hurried lown the road and up the river, where the mangled ladies lay, it was a heart-rending sight that met his eye. One, Miss Smith, was killed outright. Thrown from the carriage, she had plunged down headlong, and dashing against a rock, it had cloven her skull and dashing against a rock, it had cloven her skull far into the brain, making a gash that was sickening to look upon. She was terribly mangled otherwise, but the wound on the head caused instantaneous death. Mrs. Tillinghast and Miss Ballon were found senseless, but breath-ing. The former was fearfully wounded about the Miss Ballon were found senseless, but breathing. The former was fearfully wounded about the head, and probably suffered concussion of the brain; while Miss Ballou, besides a gash in the head, had two compound fractures of the right arm, above the elbow, and several of her ribs were broken. Mrs Fisher escaped with a broken wrist. The accident occurred at about twenty minutes before 2 o'clock. The ferryman, whose name we did not learn, reached the spot where the suffering women were, even before Mr. Tillinghast did, and carried the dead body of Miss Smith down from the cliff. In a few moments the calamity was noised abroad, and large numbers had flocked to the spot. Among them was Dr. Mewbern, of the Forty-fourth Royal Infantry, who took charge of the mangied ladies. The deceased, Miss Mahala A. Smith, was about thirty years of age. She was the daughter of a wealthy family of high standing in Providence, and is spoken of, by those who knew her, as a lady of great amiability, and one unusually attractive. The news of her cruel death will come like a thunder-boit to her family and friends at home.

### PEABODY. He Starts for England.

He Starts for England.

Mr. George Peabody sails this morning in the Scotia for England. He came on a visit to this country in the early part of the summer on account of his falling health, which, unhappliy, has improved but little during his visit. Mr. Peabody's generous gifts during his visit have already been made known. To Washington College, Louisiana, he donated \$60,000, and to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, \$400,000. He expressed great gratification at the management of the Southern Educational Fund, and at the manner of its reception by the neople for whose benefit it was intended. Mis movements from place to

place have been made very quietly, his strength not permitting him to accept of receptions and hospitalities to any great extent. At Philadelphia, he was the guest of Mr. Charles Macalester, at whose mansion in Torresdale, Mr. Peabody saw numerous friends, among them ex-Secretary Borie, General Kilby Smith, Commander Steedman, and others. In Baltimore he was simply able to meet the trustees of the institute for conference. While in this city he has kept within doors, avoiding all publicity and excitement. His departure will be sincerely regretted by a host of American friends.

### THE GOLD PANIC.

Feeling of the Brokers Against the Gold Ex-change Bank.

The feeling of the brokers against the Gold Ex-change Bank is most bitter, although many of them change bank is most offer, although thany of them are just enough to admit that its action on Friday was designed for the best interests of all concerned, and actually prevented a panic more damaging than that of 57. It appears that during the excitement of that day, when the transactions aggregated over \$500,000,000, including purchases, sales, and loans, the bank was overwhelmed with the immensity of the bank was and its clerical force. the bank was overwhelmed with the immensity of the business, and its elerical force was pushed to its utmost to settle up Thursday's accounts (which footed up \$324,000,000, and which were partially unsettled) and attend to the current business of the day. A reporter called at the bank last evening, and was informed by Mr. Benedict, the President, that the bank was making satisfactors, presented to the current business of the day, was making satisfactors, presented to the current business of the current bu and was informed by Mr. Benedict, the President, that the bank was making satisfactory progress in the settlement of Thursday's business. At that hour (10 P. M.), the force of the bank was hard at work, and one of the clerks said he did not expect to see home before to-night. It is said that the bank officers, seeing that the panic of Friday bade fair to swamp the business interests of the city, and being anxious to relieve the distress, since in so doing they acted in protection of the bank, made certain partial and a few complete settlements with dealers, not knowing to relieve the distress, since in so doing they acced in protection of the bank, made certain partial and a few complete settlements with dealers, not knowing that they (the dealers) would be affected by the failure of other parties. It proved, however, that the dealers who obtained settlement, or at least some of them, had had dealings with defaulters, and were consequently unable to meet their engagements. It is understood that the bank lost rather heavily by these operations, and ominous rumors were in circulation yesterday relative to its solvency. It is impossible to tell the exact status of the bank, as the delay in settlement, the failures, and the panic, have left its accounts in a fearful muddle. The opinion of brokers should be carefully weighed, and when one of them asserts that the bank is "shaky" (and not one but one hundred made that assertion yesterday), it would be well to remember that the brokers are exasperated against the bank, and may perhaps allow their anger to get the better of their discretion. That the bank has fourteen millions of gold locked up is emphatically denied on the street, where the general opinion is that its specie balance is very much smaller.—N. F. Tribune of this morning. Tribune of this morning. How Business is Affected.

How Business is Affected.

The New York Corn Exchange presented a gloomy appearance yesterday. The building was almost entirely described long before the hour of closing, most of the brokers and shippers departing in disgust at the unsteady state of affairs. Soveral who have heavy cargoes of corn and other produce on hand, and are unable to dispose of them by export or otherwise, will suffer severely, and it was whispered around yesterday that some well-known houses were already showing signs of distress. Fortunately, at the commencement of the present panic most of the vessels up for foreign ports were chartered, and either already loaded or taking their cargoes on board. If the excitement had occurred about three weeks ago, when large numbers of merchants were busy making arrangements for the fall trade, the consequences would have been more disastrous. As it is, numbers will be nipped severely. The shippers generally prefer paying demurrage to running any risk by disposing of their exchange in the uncertain condition of the market, and for the present the produce and shipping business may be present the produce and shipping business may be considered at a standstill. It is, however, on the poor dock laborers that this unfortunate crisis presses most heavily. Barrels of flour lie pile upon pile along the docks, but no welcome stevedore summons unwilling idlers to work.

### THE HORNET.

### Regular Cuban Man-of-War After Spanish Vessels-Her Armament, Crew, Speed, and The New York Sun of this morning publishes

When the Ryan expedition was about ready to leave this port, several reporters representing the leading city papers were invited by the Cuban Junta to accompany it until it arrived at a safe distance from our coast. These reporters were escorted on board a small steamer by a member of the Junta Cubana, who showed them every courtesy. They were, however, hardly away from the pier before enterprising reporters who did not go were engaged writing un the expedition, which was not set about writing up the expedition, which was not safe be-fore morning came, and the whole undertaking was exposed, and in consequence the expedition was captured. At about the same time negotiations for captured. At about the same time negotiations for the purchase of the Homet, then lying at League Island, were concluded. She was bought by Cubans and Americans, without any assistance of the Junta, and preparations were immediately made for con-verting her into a Cuban man-of-war. She was over-hauled and repaired at Messrs. Neafle & Levy's, at Kensington wharf. Kensington wharf.
The First Ruse.

An American was placed in command, who was to remain in charge until her armament and complement of her crew were on board. She was cleared for Liverpool, via Havana, on Friday, the 13th uit, and Saturday following she dropped down the river to a point opposite the city, A small tug was employed to take commissary stores on board the Horest Core of the men on that the susceptible. ployed to take commissary stores on coard the Hor-net. One of the men on that tug suspected that the Hornet was to go into Cuban service. He taked about it until United States Marshal Gregory heard the report, and determined to seize the suspicious

## The Seizure of the Hornet.

Accordingly Marshal Gregory, accompanied by Captain Wright, went on board the revenue cutter Miami, and gave orders to the captain to take the Hornet. When the Miami came in view of the Hornet. nor the latter steamed off up the river. The Miami sent a blank cartridge over her bow, which brought her to. She was taken to the Navy Yard and held until the 23d ultimo, when she was released.

Off for Hallfax. The programme for her departure having thus been broken, she was sent to Halifax for coal, where she arrived on the 3d instant, and on the following day was selzed on complaint of the Spanish Consul. Meantime she continued to take in coal until on the 5th one of her crew made allidavit that she was a Cuban privateer and had arms on board. The Spanish Consul then gave \$30,000 bonds for damages in case his charges were untrue, and she was unloaded. No arms were found on her. She was released, and, again taking in a full supply of coal and thirty more men, she hurriedly steamed out of Halifax on the night of the 12 h inst., this time bound for an appointed place on the coart of Massechuser.

For certain good reasons we do not give the point from which the Hornet received her guns and sup-A Heavy Armament on Board. plies, but on the morning of the 21st all were on board, and with a crew of seventy men, Cuba's first man-of-war, with the word Hornet erased, and Cuba, her new name, inscribed on the stern and pennant weighed anchor for a point off Gardiner's Island Before leaving Hall'ax her captain had received his

The Commander of the Hornet. Captain Eloy Comacho is her commander. It will be remembered that he surprised the crew of the Spanish steamer Comanditario off the Cuban coast last April, and had to abandon her on account of want of coal and close pursuit by the Spanish man-of-war. He is a bold, dashing, middle-aged Cuban gentleman of wealth and education.

Her Armament and Crew. The Hornet was a blockade runner, and was cap-tured by the United States war steamship Supply early in 1865, with a cargo valued at \$250,000. She has been confused with the Lillian, also a blockade has been confused with the Lillian, also a blockade runner. The latter was converted into a man-of-war while the Hornet was sent to League Island, where she had remained until last June. She is 820 tons burden, and pierced for eight guns. She is a side-wheel, and ranked third-class. She is Clyde built, and can, under heavy pressure, make fifteen knots an hour. She has seven guns, three on each side and a pivot bow gun, a 100-pounder Parrot of long range. The side guns are 32-pounders, two 68-pounders, two grape and canister pieces, also 68-pounders. Her crew, the last of whom went on board of her night before last, numbers 163 men, sixty of whom are Americans, who saw service during our war. She has twenty-two experienced gunners, and all the has twenty-two experienced gunners, and all the munitions, boarding hooks, and complete paraphernalia of a corsair. She is no privateer, but a regularly commissioned man-of-war, commanded by a Cuban, with a commission from Cespedes.

Her Mission Her Mission
is to capture Spanish merchantmen and take them
into Mexican ports for adjudication; site is also to
capture and destroy Spanish transports, and all
passenger steamers engaged on the Caban coast,
and, when prudent, attack Spanish armed steamships or sailing vessels. She will not be used as a
transport, as reported. Whenever it is unusate for

her to carry her prizes into Mexican ports, she will save what she can of their cargoes, and then set fire to them and sink them at sea. What the Alabama was to our commerce, the Cuba will be to Spanish commerce. Another use will be made of her. She will escort all expeditions into safe bays, and guard them until landed, and afterward escort the vessei carrying them out to sea.

### GENERALITIES. Equine Sagacity.

Equine Sagnelty.

There is a horse at the Government corral at this place noted for loosening the knot of the halter-strap with which he is tied. It is useless to tie him with any ordinary knot. He will work the strap loose with his teeth and go about the corral just when he chooses. There is a well in the yard from which all the Government stock are watered. Day before yesterday the pump—a force-pump, worked by brakes—got out of order, and no water could be obtained. The animals were taken to the creek close by for water. The horse referred to refused to drink, was taken to his stall and tied as usual. In a few minutes he deliberately untied his halter, walked over to the pump, and finding no water in the trough where he was accustomed to drink, at once seized the brake with his teeth and worked it up and down several times, then put his nose to the spout, evidently expecting water to come. Again and again, for nearly five minutes, did he seize the brake and work it and then put his nose to the spout, Finding his efforts useless he walked off, evidently disappointed. Several of the hands at the corral and others witnessed the above, and can testify to its correctness.—Awatin (Texas) Republican, Sept. 18.

Detestable Chignons.

Detestable Chignons.

A Paris letter-writer gossips thus:—"A great noise was heard this morning in one of the most elegant houses of the Rue de Rivoll, and soon after the peo-

houses of the Rue de Rivoli, and soon after the people thus attracted before the doorway saw a well-dressed man rushing down stairs with an indefinable bundle of things in one hand and a bottle in the other. He threw down the bundle in the middle of the court-yard, and poured upon it the contents of the bottle, to which he set fire, causing the whole to blaze furiously. Several women were then heard crying and sobbing up stairs in the most pitiful manner. It turned out afterwards that the gentleman has a wife and three daughters, who evince an inexhaustible and immoderate love for false chignons. They possessed already twenty of these artificial ornaments, and were going to purchase four more—larger and thicker, in accordance with the very last fashion—when the angry husband and father, tired of being continually called upon to satisfy such an extraordinary taste for chignons, seized the whole stock, got a litre of petroleum, and set the false hair blazing in the court, to the great amusement of all present."

The National Capital.

This is the published call for a convention to consider the removal of the national capital:—
In pursuance of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, held the 10th of Au-In pursuance of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, held the 10th of August, the undersigned committee have sent invitations to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and to the Governors of the various States and Territories, to attend in person, and requesting the latter to appoint two delegates for each Congressional district and four delegates at large for each State, to meet in convention at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 20th of October next, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of the removal of the national seat of government from Washington city to some point in the valley of the Mississippi; and in order that every portion of the country may be represented, the committee earnestly recommend that in case any of the governors may fail to make any of the desired appointments, the people of the Congressional districts of such States shall appoint the prescribed number of delegates to represent them, who will be recognized and cordially received. Appended are the names of the committee.

Haves and Rosecrans.

Haves and Rosecrans.

A silly story has been going the rounds of the Democratic press of Ohio, for some time past, seeking to detract from the bright and unsullied military record of Governor Hayes. The following letter speaks for itself. The sly dig at the Democratic press for its continued misrepresentation of Rosecrans is especially enjoyable:

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Sept 11.—My Dear General:
Your favor of the 9th ult. is before me. Having been misiald, it has remained unanswered till now. The foolish story you desire me to contradict, about my having once seized General Hayes by the collar and threatened to cut off his shoulder-straps, does injustice to me, it is true; but I am so used to misrepresentation and calumny through the press that I selsentation and calumny through the press that I seldom notice even the greatest. However, as it also does shameful injustice to Governor Hayes, and he may not find it pleasant to suffer as I do, nor easy to prove a negative, it is my pleasure to say that no such occurrence transpired, nor have I ever had occasion, so far as I now remember, for aught but commendation of the military conduct of Governor haves while under my command. On the contrary commendation of the military conduct of Governor Hayes while under my command. On the contrary, he had both my respect and esteem as an officer and a gentleman, and still retains them.

Truly yours, W. S. ROSECRANS.
To General J. M. Comly, Columbus, Ohio.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. The following extracts show the state of the Nev

York money market yesterday :--From the Herald.

"The extraordinary complication of affairs in Wal The extraordinary complication of anairs in Wall street is still the absorbing centre of interest with the business community, and the financial situation is only a repetition of itself from day to day. The regular dealings in gold are as yet suspended, and the marketable prices of all kinds of goods continue nominal. The Gold Exchange assembled this morning and a gleam of light was shed apon the confusion reigning in that department of the street by the adoption of resolutions placing the work of making clearances with the Bank of New York. When the proposition was laid before that institution, however, it was declined, and the Gold Expense reassembled to further consider the more than the confusion of the con change reassembled to further consider the matter, when it was decided to attempt the clearance them-selves, and a committee was accordingly appointed who have been in session ever since, but have made little progress towards a completion of the work. One incident of the meeting this morning particularly deserves narration as showing the terrible consequences which might have followed the culmination of the gold speculation. A resolution to go on with the dealings in gold had always research to a with the dealings in gold had almost passed when the danger which would arise therefrom was in-stantly pointed out and averted. Had the Gold Board gone into regular session it would have been necessary to foreclose the outstanding accounts o every member in default. From fifty to sixty mil every member in default. From fifty to sixty milions of gold would thus have been brought under
the hammer, and the singular spectacle would have
been witnessed of gold selling down to par if not
below it. This would have been the indubitable resuit of the forced sale of so much gold. The mistake was discovered in time and prevented.
Every member of the Exchange would have
been bankrupted, for the heaviest capital
could not have withstood the pressure of such
immense sales. As it is, the members of the board immense sales. As it is, the members of the board are compelled to keep the market closed, for the resumption of transactions would open a sluice gate that would sweep all away. As a matter of mutual protection this procedure is all requisite. The meeting decided, however, to allow the borrowing and lending of gold as the condition to the preparation of statements in connection with Friday's clearances, and this was the only kind of business done in the once animated Gold Room. The details of these several sessions and of the general proceedings in Wall street to-day are given at length elsewhere in this paper. immense sales. As it is, the members of the board

in this paper.

"The price of gold was nominal and ranged from 129 to 123. The Government sold \$597,000 out of the million offered, that being the total of the bids at and above the figure to which sales were limited. The merchants who have so recently felt the lead-lock in the gold market were prominent as here-lock.

At Fremont, Ohio, the firemen have struck against an ordinance forbidding the ringing of the engine-house bell except in the case of fire.

They are digging up an old cemetery in Muscatine, Iowa, and use the contents, coffins, bones, and

The Avondale Sufferers Relief Fund-The Tennessee Legislature-What will Probably Come to Pass-Politics and Peculations in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

### FROM THE SOUTH.

The Convening of the Tennessee Legislature-What is Sure to be Done-Suspension of Newspaper. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29 .- The Legislature convenes next Monday, and early in the succeeding week will elect a United States Senator. At this early day the following events can be predicted with a resonable certainty of their fulfilment:-1. Andrew Johnston will be elected Senator; 2. The fifteenth amendment will not be ratified: 3. A Constitutional Convention will be called at an early day, which body will effect the enfranchisement of every disfranchised person in the State; 4. In any event the bonds of the State will not be repudiated, although earnest advocates for such a measure will not be wanting; 5. The partisan legislation of the last few years will be generally repealed. These are the main questions to come before the Legislature and convention growing out of #it. The fight for the Senatorship will be fierce, but the result can be told in advance. The new Legislature will contain another set of men than has ever been found in the Tennessee General As-

sembly. The Press and Times, the radical organ of the city, will suspend in a day or two, leaving not a single daily radical paper in the State, as Brownlow's Whig has become quite conservative. Suit for \$10,000.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 29 .- Justice of the Peace Millard has sued the city for \$10,000 for damages sustained by falling through a defective

sidewalk. Taxes on Merchandise.

Several months since a number of prominent merchants of the city prepared a bill, which will be presented to the Legislature, praying that taxes on merchandise be placed on the same principle as other taxable property of the State. Prominent merchants of the city left last evening to visit Nashville, Chattanooga, and other commercial centres of the State, to secure the co-operation of merchants in different parts of the State in the matter. Duties on Railroad Iron.

Resolutions, having for their ultimate object the repeal of the duties on railroad iron, passed the Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

Alcorn, the radical candidate for Governor of Mississippi, is in the city.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

That Contumacious Building Committee Do-ings of the Workingmen-Marine Disaster. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29 .- The resolution requesting the Building Committee of the new City Hall to resign passed the first branch of the City Council last night, and probably will pass the second branch to-night. But the committee now declare they will not resign, which would be confessing their own guilt. The charges against the Judge, Speriff, and others are still before the Grand Jury, but amount to nothing.

The workingmen last night nominated William A. Wysong for Sheriff and Henry G. Jarvis for City Surveyor. At the next meeting they will nominate the entire Legislative, City Councils, and other candidates. The British barque Ann McCann washed

ashore in Chesapeake Bay, with a large cargo of flour and grain.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Concert in Aid of the Avondale Widows and Orphans.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—The volunteer concert in

aid of the Avondale widows and orphans last night, at St. James' Hall, in this city, was a decided success. The best professional and amateur talent of the city participated. The Beethoven Musical Society, under the direction of Professor Groscurth, contributed vastly to its success, as also did Signor Nuno, of the Buffalo Conservatory of Music, who acted as director of the vocal performance. The receipts will probably reach six hundred dollars.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable

LONDON, Sept. 29-11 A. M.—Consols, '93 for both money and account. American securities dull. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, 83%; of 1867, 82%; 10-408, 75%. Eric Railroad, 22; Illinois Central, 94; 10.40s, 75%. Eric Railread, 22: Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 27%.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands, 12%@12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%@12%d The sales will probably reach 7000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 29-1 P. M .- U. S. 5-20s, 84 for

The Primitive Style. The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says that Rev. James Glinath—"old Father Glinath"—who, forty years ago, beat a blacksmith who had determined to "thrash every preacher" who should dare to enter the town in which said blacksmith was a terror—is about to take a journey to the far West. Father Gilnath still delights in pioneer habits; therefore he will not journey by railroad, but in the style of the olden time, in a stout wagon. The wagon is prepared for the trip—with bed and cooking utensits. There will be two in the party—Mr. Gilnath and his nephew. They will journey to Kansas and thence to Nebrasks, and on towards the Southwest. The trip will occupy three months.

Newberry's Will.

The case of Mark Skinner, et al., executor, vs. Julia B. Newberry, came up in the Supreme Court at Chicago, on Wednesday, and was argued by Edward Isham for the appellant, and J. L. Thompson, both of Chicago, for the appellee. This case involves the distribution of the estate of the late Walter L. Newberry, of Chicago, which amounts to \$3,000,000. The widow having renounced the provisions of the will which gave her the homestead and the personal property attached, and an annuity of \$10,000, she now claims a life estate in one-third of all the real estate, and one-third of all the perof all the real estate, and one-third of all the per-sonal estate absolutely after the payment of the debts, which were given to her by the court below.

The largest tannery in the world is at Kane, Pennsylvania. It already has 600 vats in operation, and consumes 10,000 type of it micek ark per year.

The court has taken it under advisement .- Chicag

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1869.

There is a very heavy demand for all classes of loans to-day, the activity prevailing in the stock market during the past few days having stimulated the demand for "call loans" considerably. In view, however, of the unsteady feeling prevailing in the stock market, the rates on this class of collaterals are unusually severe. In the discount market all paper is subjected to close scrutiny, and the least objectionable feature in the offerings renders them uncurrent. This is a source of great inconvenience to all classes of manufacturers and business men, not only on account of the high scale of rates, but the discredit of having to pay 15 per cent. for temporary loans.

porary loans.

To-day the rates for call loans are as irregular as The day like rates for call loans are as irregular as those of time loans, and range from 6@10 per cent, the latter on stock collaterals.

There is no regular price for gold to-day, but some business sales were made on Third street at 121%

United States securities were dull and rather

weak.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market this morning, and prices generally were steady. State loans were dult. City 6s, new issues, sold at 100½ (300½. Reading Railroad was in active demand, but prices lower, selling as low as 45.81, s. o., and at 46 cash. Catawissa Railroad changed hands at 37@37½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½ (355½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120@120½; Lehigh Vailey Railroad at 56½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 37.

gheny Railroad at 37.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 35%. Coal shares were in better demand. St. Nichoias sold at 23% and New Creek at 36. In Bank and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported. 44 was bid for Second and Third, 18 for Thirteenth ann Filteenth and 12 for Heston. 18 for Thirteenth ann Fifteenth, and 12 for Heston

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

2000 C & A 68 89. \$2\% 10 do ... \$6\% 2 do ... \$120 \ 40 sh Penna R . Is \$5\% 100 sh Reading 46 30 do ... \$5\% 100 do ... \$5\% 20 do ... \$4\% 80 do ... \$5\% 29 do ... \$4\% 80 do ... \$5\% 200 do ... \$4\% 80 do ... \$5\% 200 do ... \$4\% 80 do ... \$5\% 200 do ... \$4\% 80 do ... \$5\% 300 do ... \$5\% 300 do ... \$5\% 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 300 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 300 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 110\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 110\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 110\% 81 100 do ... \$50. \$5\% 200 do ... \$6\% 110\% 81 10\% 100 PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY .- The following

Total in 1869. \$450,076 v1
To same period in 1868. 424,468 08

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29 .- The Flour market is rather more active than yesterday, but we continue former quotations. 2000 bushels were taken for shipment on private terms, and 600@700 barrels in lots for home consumption, including superfine at \$5.50@6.00; extras at \$6@6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.75@7.75; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6.75@7.25; Ohio do, do, at \$7.07.75; and fancy brands at higher rates, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6.25.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices favor buyers; sales of 500 bushels good Pennsylvania red at \$1:45; and 1200 bushels choice Kentucky white at \$1:67. Hye is dull, with small sales of Western at \$1:12. Corn is inactive at a further decline; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1:15; and 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1:08:41:10. Oats are without change; 4000 bushels Western and Southern sold at 63:45c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Onercitron at \$39 per ton. Quercitron at \$39 per ton. Whisky is very dull; 70 barrels Western sold at

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Sept. 29.—Arrived, steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 29.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 29.—Arrived, steamship Prussian, from New York.

BREST, Sept. 29.—Arrived, steamship St. Laurent, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 29. 

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. barque Theone, Hellmers, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimere, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, With a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Julia W. Remahart; Mrs. E. M. Baynard, infant, and nurse; G. H. Romshart; Frank Kelly, Miss Mary Teal; Miss Josephine Teal; Miss Lavinia McConnell; George W. King.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schamer F. Franklin, Pigson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Jane and Mary, Landreth, 4 days from Pocomoke river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Eleanor T., Rhea, 5 days from Norfolk, with old iron to Shay & Co.

Schr D. Gifford, Tirrell, from Boston.

Schr W. Bement, Penny, from New York.

Schr G. Watson, Wallace, from Codesport, Ot.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, from Greenport, N. Y.

Schr Tropic, Banks, from Norwich.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Triegraph.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVINGDE-GRACE, Sept. 29.—The following boats left.

HAYRE DESCRICE, Sept. 29.—The following boats lef here in tow this morning.—
J. M. Rine, with burk to Keen & Coates.
C. J. Rhoades, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
Frank and Wilson, with lumber, for Chesapeake City.
Ells, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
B. C. Bowman, with lumber, for New York.
A. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard,
H. C. Trump, with lumber to Trump & Son. MEMORANDA. mship Tonawanda, Wakeley hence, at Savannah at

Steamship Tenawanda, wanter A. M. today. Barque Maid of Glanwern, Thomas, for Philadelphia, emained at Colombo 9th inst. Brig Star, Sparrow, hence, at Boston 27th inst. Brig Almon Rowell, Orowell, hence, at Matanzas 19th instant.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Crowell, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Crowell, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Kolley, hence, at Providence 25th inst. reports heving agrung a leak on the 25th, off Beaver Tall, and somewhat damaged the cargo of corn.

Schr Surge, Warwick, hence, at Mystic 27th inst.

Schrs Triumph, Chester, and Wm. O. Irish, Rathbone, for Philadelphia, sailed from Mystic 37th inst.

Schrs Thomas Sinnickson, Dickinson, and Benj, Strong, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.

Schr I. G. Irwine, Little, for Philadelphia, cleared at Sacc 24th inst.

Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from Communications and Schrift George Nevinger, Smith, from Communication and Schrift George Communi acc 24th inst.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from Georgetown, D. C.,
or New Haven, at New York yesterday.
Schra Jos. J. Phare and Island Home, hence, at Glou-

cester 27th inst.
Schr E. M. Wright, Freeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 55th inst.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence, at New Bedford 26th

instant.
Schr Oygnus, Small, hence, at Salem 28th inst.
Schr I. B. Wing, Endicott; Cabot, Parker:
Bugel, Robinson; M. S. Lewis, Lewis; Lochiel,
M. M. Weaver, Weaver; Alcors, Dennison; and
Haskell, hence, at Boston 27th mat.