# THE DALLAR BYT SING THEAD FOR STATES AND A SHT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.-NO. 79.

-A Criticism by the "Thunderer's" Cor-

respondent.

"An Occasional Correspondent" of the Lon-don Times, writing from Madrid on Sept. 15,

General Sickles' note is a long document, and,

though couched in the most respectful and con-siderate language, is full of remonstrances and

appeals which are rarely seen in official communications between friendly powers. With some people there is nothing like plain speak-ing, and the American Government seems to

have thought so of the Spaniards, for the note is, in reality, a dressing such as Spanish pride never received before. I am not quite sure that it does

not go a little too far in this respect, or whether the Government of Washington would have ventured a similar note to any other power

but Spain, which she knows is in no position to resent it, considering the work she has now on

hand in Cuba, and the desperate state of public affairs in the Peninsula. General Sickles re-minds the Spanish Government of the scrupu-

lous manner in which the Government of the

United States have hitherto observed the laws of

international neutrality, and of the pains they

have taken to put down and prevent fillbuster-

ing, as a proof of their reluctance to embarrass Spain in the effort to retain her ancient posses-

sion. He argues that if they had acted upon recent precedents laid down by some of the nations of Europe they would have recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents long ago,

for the latter had managed to resist for over eleven months all the forces Spain had been able to bring against them to reduce them to alle-

glance, and over which forces they had gained at times some considerable successes. He hints at the fact that, with two-thirds of the

island in the power of the revolters, they ought hardly to be styled rebels or insurgents, but that they ought to be

looked upon as a people struggling for their in-dependence. He alludes to the growing force of public opinion in the States in favor of recogni-

tion, an opinion the Government may find it im-

possible to restrain, etc. But the most serious part of his note is his allusion to the manner in

which the war is and has been for some time past conducted. He condemns in strong lan-guage the cruelties and barbarities of the mili-

tary executions, always summary, and often without due inquiry. He tells the Spanish Gov-ernment that the Cubans, even though they be in revolt, are brave men struggling for freedom

from thirty years of colonial misrule, and their

treatment when the fortune of war throws them

into the hands of the governmental forces ought

not to be such as to shock humanity, but such as

befitted the rulers of a great country. He cites the case of American citizens, frequently non-

combatants, who on mere suspicion have been

the United States Government was the very first

BAVE:--

## PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

## DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# character of which exceeded anything else in the fashionable world. It was Thorn who used always to close his doors at evening parties at ten o'clock, and if Rothschild, or the Prince de — came late, they were turned away post haste. The name of the newly arrived millionaire is M. Castwich, which has rather a Russian than an English sound.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENTSE TELEGRAPH. Thursday, Sept. 30, 1980. There is a great deal of confusion existing in finan-cial centres, and a general crash is not among the such a result may be averted. The distrust existing as to the immediate future is such as to affect just now all values measured by that of gold in New York has unhinged everything based upon it. Cur-refected save at ruinous rates. This condition is having a depressing influence on stocks, including united States securities, forcing sales at low prices to asynches including to a stock and the securities of the securities. The securities is a stock as the securities of the securi

rying. Money is not to be had on call at less than 8 per cent. on Government collaterals, whilst 10 and even 12 is charged with miscellaneous securities. It is useless to quote discounts in the present condition of the market. The rule of discounters just now is "all they can get."

"all they can get." Gold opened this morning weak, with sales at 132, from which point it gradually receded to 131 before noon. There is no excitement.

noon. There is no excitement. Government loans are again depressed, but quiet. There was quite a good business effected in stocks this morning, without, however, any violent fluctu-ations in prices. State loans were unchanged. City 6s, new, were taken at 100%. Lehigh Gold Ioan changed hands at 96%. Reading Railroad was in good demand and firmer, selling at 460463-16; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55%; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56%; Minethill Railroad at 36%; Camden and Amboy Raibroad at 120%; and Cata-wissa Railroad preferred at 36%; Golf, b. o. In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 35, a decline.

Vavigation at 35, a decime. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

I	FIRST BOARD.							
1	\$15000 Am Gold is. 181 361	37 sh Penna R. ls.	551					
l	\$2100 City 68, New.18, 100	21 do						
l	\$2700 do.New.18.100%	5 do	553					
l	\$1000 Leh Con 1 96%	100 do 18.C.	551					
	\$3000 do 2d. 96%	16 sh Minchill R	523					
1	\$1000 do 9636	9 dols.	523					
	10 sh Cam & A R. 1201	100 sh Read RRc.	463					
l	100 sh Cata Pf b20. 37	100 do18.	463					
	300 do1s.b20. 37	200 do						
l	100 do 2d. 36%							
	400 do ls. b29. 87							
	100 do							
1	100 dob22, 87							
1	100 sh N Pa R 36							
1	100 sh Leh Nav St.c 35	100 dob30.4						
	100 do 85							
	17 sh Leh V R.1s.c. 563	11000 do85&L.40	63-1					

17 sh Leh V R.1s. c. 56% 1000 do. s5&1.463-16 JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@119; 5-90s of 1862, 118% @119; do., 1864, 118@118%; do., 1865, 118@ 118%; do., July, 1885, 116% @116%; 10.408, 108% 109; 6s, 106% @106%; Gold-no quotation. MESSER, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street. Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 117% @119; do. 1862, 118% @110%; do. 1864, 118@119; do. 1865, 118@119; do. 1865, new, 116% @116%; do. 1865, 108% @108%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 106% @108%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%; Gold, 131@133; Silver, 126@128. -NABE & LADNER, Hankers, report this morning's

-N	AR	R & LADN	ER, Bank	ters, I	epo	rt this	s mor	ning's
		M			A. 3	()		1814
0.01	- 65			10.55	+4			.1811
0.15	- 44		181 %	11.02	- 44			131
0.20	. 44		132	11-20	44			.131
10.52			18132	11 80	44		COLUMN STREET	.131 1
10.30	-44			11.38	44			.131
		and the second sec	and the second s					1.200

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30.—The demand for Flour has somewhat improved, but it is mostly from the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels, including perfine at \$5.50(a6; extras at \$6(a6.25

FIRST EDITION SICKLES' NOTE SICKLES' NOTE. eyed, thick-set, with straight hair, and chubby, ungraceful forms, characteristic of their race, and quite different from our idea of beauty. They resemble somewhat the lower class of German and Irish emigrants, and are also a little What it Really Contained-Our Minister's Respectful Remonstrances like the Chinese in appearance. They enjoy civilized life very much, and are quite pleased to make a second visit to the United States. The climate is rather unsuited to their constitutions and usual mode of life, but they soon get accustomed to it.

#### him, one of the most interesting of which is his journal, a large blank book, full of notes hastily written with lead pencil, at all times and places, and often under the most unfavorable circumstances. Its pages contain the record of many weary days of hardship and suffering, and ac-counts of moving incidents by flood and field, such as are rarely to be met with. In order to prevent the writings from being blurred, the pages have been dipped in a preparation of glue made from fishes, so that it retains a sticky feeling.

#### Life Up North.

latter he ever saw collected together was only 125. This was at a little village near Repulse Bay, and was a rather unusual circumstance. The solitary nature of the life led by the explorers may therefore be imagined. All alone in the frozen waste, with hardly a living thing to be met with: living like moles, in underground houses, with dogs and Esquimaux, so huddled together that the human could scarcely be distinguished from the brute; shut out from all in-tercourse with the outer world, excepting the scraps of news, brought at long intervals, by passing whale ships; such an existence, only varied by occasional expeditions into the interior on sledges drawn by dogs, can hardly be called endurable, let alone pleasant. Yet Cap-tain Hall did not complain of the life.

#### Skeletons of (Franklin's Crews.

In a letter to Henry Grinnell, published in this morning's Tribune, Mr. Hall says:---The result of my sledge journey to King Wil-

llam's Land may be summed up thus:-None of Sir John Franklin's companions ever reached or died on Montreal Island. It was late in July, 1848, that Crozler and his party, of about forty or forty-five, passed down the west coast of King William's Land in the vicinity of Cape Herschell. The party was dragging two sledges on the sea-lee, which was nearly in its last stage of dissolution—one a large sledge laden with an awning-covered boat, and the other, a small one, laden with provisions and camp ma-terial. Just before Crozier and party arrived at Cape Herschell, they were met by four families of natives, and both parties went into camp near each other. Two Esquimaux men, who were of the native party, gave me much sad but deeply interesting information. Some of it stirred my heart with sadness, intermingled with rage, for it was a confession that they with their companions did secretly and hastly aban-don Crozier and his party to suffer and die for need of fresh provisions, when, in truth, it was combatants, who on mere suspicion have been executed, and particularly two who were lately shot at Santiago de Cuba without any form of trial whatever. He suggests to the Spanish Government that they should not be hard with a brave people, who are only trying to do what Spain herself lid on the 29th of last September—namely, throw off a yoke which had become irksome to her and for which the United States Government was the very first In the power of the natives to save every man alive. The next trace of Crozier and his party is to be found in the skeleton which McClintock alive. discovered a little below, to the southward and eastward of Cape Herschell; this was never found by the natives. The next trace is a camp-ing-place on the seashore of King William's Land, about three miles eastward of Pfeffer river, where two men died and received Christian burial. this place fish bones were found by the natives, which showed them that Crozier and his party had caught while there aspecies of fish excellen for food, with which the sea there abounds. The next trace of this party occurs some five or six miles castward, on a long, low point of King William's Land, where one man died and was Then about S. SE., two and a half buried. miles further, the next trace occurs, on Todd s Islet, where the remains of five men lie. The next certain trace of this party is on the west side of the inlet west of Point Richardson, on some low land that is an island or a part of the main land as the tide may be. Here the awningcovered boat and the remains of 30 or 35 of Crozier's party were found by the native Poo-yet-ta, of whom Sir John Ross has given a description in the account of his voyage in the ictory, 1829-34.

His Journal. Captain Hall has a number of curiosities with

The captain gave a vivid description of his ex-perience within the Arctic circle, and his life among the Esquimaux. The largest body of the

My sledge company from Repulse Bay to King William's Land consisted of eleven souls, all Esquimaux. Although they are as untamable as eagles by nature, yet by their aid alone I was enabled to reach points otherwise inaccessible, and when there to gain much important infor-mation relative to the fate of Sir John Frank-lin's expedition. I tried hard to accomplish far more than I did, but not one of the company would, on any account whatever, consent to remain with me in that country and make a summer search over that island, which, from information I had gained of the natives, I had reason to suppose would be rewarded by the discovery of the whole of the manuscript records that had account in the search of the manuscript records that had accumulated in that great expedition and been deposited in a vault a little way inland, or eastward of Cape Victory. Knowing, as I now do, the character of the Esquimaux in that part of the country in which King William's Land is situated, I cannot wonder at nor blame the Repulse Bay natives for their refusal to re-main there as I desired. It is quite probable that, had we remained as I wished, no one of us would ever have got out of the country alive How could we expect, if we had got into strait-ened circumstances, that we should receive better treatment from the Esquimaux of that country than the one hundred and five souls who were under the command of the beroic Crozier, some time after landing on King William's Land? Could I and my party, with reasonable safety, have remained to make a summer search on King William's Land, it is not only probable that we should have recovered the logs and journals of Sir John Franklin's expedi-tion but here arithmed and and enterland tion, but have gathered up and entombed the remains of nearly one hundred of his compa remains of nearly one hundred of his compa-nions, for they lie about the places where the three boats have been found, and at the large camping place at the head of Terror Bay, and the three other places that I have already men-tioned. In the Cove, west side of Point Rich-ardson, however, nature herself has opened her bosom and given sepulture to the remains of the immortal herces that diad there. the immortal heroes that died there. Wherever the Esquimaux have found the graves of Franklin's companions they have dong them open and robbed the dead, leaving them exposed to the ravages of wild beasts. On Todd's Island the remains of five men were not buried, but, after the savages had robbed them of every article that could be turned to any account for their use, their degs were allowed to finish the dis-

What Remains to be Discovered.

gusting work. Wherever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died I erected monuments, then fired salutes and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory and respect of the great and true discoverers of the northwest passage.

#### THE PANIC.

## Failures in New York Yesterday-Heavy Dealers in Stocks Suspend-Result of the De-

cline in New York Central. From the N. Y. World of this morning.

From the N. Y. World of this morning. Three failures were officially announced yester-day, namely:—Charles A. Meigs & Son, Fuiler, Treat & Cox, and Julian & Co. The first two are of the oldest firms in the city, and have always done a strictly legitimate business. Mr. Meigs and his son receive the sympathy of the entire mercantile com-munity. Messrs. Fuller, Treat & Cox are also sym-pathized with. It is hoped that the failures in those ceses will be but temporary. The failures in the cases of Messrs. Meigs & Son, and Fuller, Treat & Cox, were caused by the panic in the Vanderbilt stock, especially New York Cen-tral, which dragged them down. Other failures of unimportant houses were re-ported throngn the day, but none officially. There is no doubt on the market but that a large number of firms will fail who have hitherto borne the reputation of being standard houses.

of being standard houses.

#### Charles A. Meigs & Co.

Among the list of failures yesterday was the firm of Charles A. Meigs & Co., of No. 50 Exchange place. This house has done business on the street for a great number of years, and has always held a

son,000 currency. Several banks agreed to this pro-position when it was learned that the bank was placed in the hands of a receiver, and of course all further operations looking to a settlement were stayed.—N. Y. Times.

## A MODERN FAGIN.

#### A School of Theft Discovered in Omaha.

Fram the Omaha Republican, Sept. 24. On the flats, in the vicinity of the freight depot of the Union Pacific Road, and near the ferry landing, there is a small dirty looking wooden structure, which is known as the local habitation of a man who has gained notoriety under the cognomen of "Billy Mack," The occupation of this man has generally been supposed to have been that of a saloon keeper and the vender of newspapers. Recent develop-ments, however, present him in an entirely differents, however, present init in an entitely different rent and certainly unenviable light. It is now charged that "Billy Mack" has been acting the part of "Fagin" in Omaha; that he has been the principal in a school designed for the education of boys in the arts and mysteries of the sneak-thief and pickarts and mysteries of the sneak-thief and pick-pocket. Acting upon information received from a source which could hardly admit of doubt, Constable John Orchard yesterday morning made complaint before Justice Morris, and pro-cured the arrest of "Billy Mack" and three of his pupils-one named "Happy Jack," another "Frenchy," and another with an equally cuphonious title. The charge preferred against the keeper of the place was that of re-ceiving stolen property, knowing it to be such, and the boxs were cantured as witnesses. The and the boys were captured as witnesses. The examination, on account of the absence of the District Attorney, was postponed until Tues-day next, and ball was required in the sum of \$500. It is alleged that Mack has been in the habit

It is alleged that Mack has been in the habit of enticing boys into his saloon: that he pays them a regular salary of \$3 per week for selling papers, and purchases from them the little articles they can "prig" or "lift," while peram-bulating with the papers; that, in fact, he gives them instructions in petty thieving, and dis-poses of the plunder for them. Twelve or fif-teen boys have nightly slept at his establishment, it is said, and all of them are supposed to have been theyes. Outle an amount of property. been thieves. Quite an amount of property, consisting of small articles of no great value, was found at the rendezvous of the brigade of young vagabonds. The urchins under arrest were put in charge of their parents, and "Billy Mack" provided bail for his appearance.

## A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

Three Thousand Acres Restored to Delaware -An Old Creek Reopened.

pany known as the Cedar Creek Canal and Navigation Company was chartered to effect certain improvements in Cedar creek, in Sussex county.

creek had formerly been navigable from The the Delaware bay, a distance of about six miles, up to a place known as the Brick Granery, but the sand gradually washed across the mouth of the creek so as to form a bar, which at first ren-dered the steam unnavigable, and finally dammed it up so that its waters overflowed the adjoining lands, rendering of no value nearly 3000 acres of salt marsh, belonging to a number of individuals. It was to redeem this land and render the creek navigable that the company was organized.

was organized. It got promptly to work, and has pushed its operations with great energy. A mud machine was procured from Philadelphia, which last week completed a canal two miles in length, 30 feet wide and 10 feet deep, from Milford creek to the point where the obstructions commenced in Cedar creek, and the effect has been to entirely drain the creek overflowed, which will now be reclaimed and devoted to agriculture, and to again open navigation to the Brick Gra-

was issued.

#### A Fatal Affray

occurred on the steamer Red Rover, on St. Francis river, on Sunday, while the boat was returning from an excursion. A negro named Harry insulted a white man named Fitzpatrick, who struck him with an iron wrench. The negro died on Tuesday night from the effects

### FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 .- Indications this morning are that the worst is over. The Gold Board resumed operations at 10 o'clock, the usual opening hour. The opening quotation was 131% oid. The Board commenced business more for the purpose of keeping the organization together than anything else. The committee has not yet

ing their gold under the rule, swear that on Friday last forty millions of gold were bought] and sold for their account. The injunction was granted. The Supreme Court has enjoined banks from selling stocks which they may hold for loans.

to thirteen millions, Meigs' about one million. Julian's half a million. and Fuller, Treat & Co.'s about two millions. Pittsburg and Wabash stock is improved.

Mountain Railroad met at Helena, Arkausas, on Monday. Three hundred thousand acres of land

were guaranteed and a large money subscription promised. County and city bonds, amounting to one million dollars, will probably be issued to aid in the construction of the road. A call of five per cent. on the stock already subscribed

Railrond Progress.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Chinese Labor in the South-The New

York Gold Board Resumes Busi-

ness-The Losses of De-

feated "Bull" Operators

-Charity Meetings

in Cincinnati -

The European

Quotations.

FROM THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30 .- Koopmanschap, the Chi-

nese importer, arrived to-day, and will remain a

day or two, and then go to New Orleans. A

letter from Captain Gift, who has gone to China

to procure labor for Arkansas planters, says he

is assured of getting all the labor he wants at his own price in China. Parties in the importing

The Importation of Chinamen. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

of the blow.

The Gold Panic-The Worst Over-The Gold Bourd Resumes Business. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

reported, but are expected to do so soon. Smith, Gould & Co. Smith & Gould, in their affidavit praying for an injunction restraining the Gold Room from sell-

### The Losses of Failed Brokers.

Lockwood's losses are estimated at from eight

# The stockholders of the Helena and Iron

business recently in China say nothing can equal the misery and destitution there, or the desire of the inhabitants to come to the United States.

of all the other government to recognize the revolution. He speaks of the paralyzation of the immense trade of the Island of Cuba, in which there are so many American interests involved, and hints at the continuance of the war, with its waste and desolation, leading to its complete and utter destruction. All these considerations seem to be forcing public opinion in the States in the direction of a bestowal of belligerent rights on the Cubans which the Government may find themselves unable to resist. He concludes by telling them he speaks frankly a soldier to soldiers," and trusts his counsels will be taken into consideration.

#### Another Account of the Presentation of the Note.

We find the following in the New York Times' Madrid correspondence:-

General Sickles' note to the Spavish Government is, I may say, very long and handsomely couched. He utters no menace, no threat, bu calmly and dignifiedly, in the name of his coun trymen, expresses their regrets at the continu ance of the war in Cuba, and especially at the barbarous mode in which it is conducted. He protests, in the name of humanity, against the trocities of the troops and volunteers, and of the military executions without trial, or with the most summary of trials, if any. Especially does he instance the case of American citizenwho have been shot without any trial at all, a Santiago de Cuba and elsewhere. He suggest -to the Spanish Government that they should not be hard with the brave men who fell into their hands as prisoners, nor with Cuba generally, for trying to do what Spain herself did a year ago. viz., throw off a yoke irksome to her. He reminds them that the United States was the first Government to recognize the revolution, and that if they had followed recent European precedents they would have recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents long ago, for they had attained a position entitling them to it by the mere fact of having been able to resist the Government for eleven months. He intimates that the force of public opinion in America may compel the Government to recognize the Cubans if the war is not conducted in a more humane manner, and is not ended soon. He objects to use the term "rebels" or "insurgents," as he says they are a brave people struggling to free themselves from thirty years of Spanish colonial misrule. He utters not one threat, nor does he allude to any purchase or sale of the island. In fact, he denies in the most emphatic manner that the United States Government have had any idea of buying Cuba or of guaranteeing the pay ment for it, and he claims for his friend, Mr Forbes, the same exemption. He is annoyed at all the stories which have got about to this effect, both by the American and the European press. He has removed the United States Legation to very handsome quarters in the Prado. He is on the best personal terms with the Regent, with Prim, and all the other Ministers, and in all his intercourse with them there has never yet been one unpleasant word. He has told them the United States were ready to proffer their good offices whenever the Spanish Government and the Cubans desire their mediation. But the time for that has not come yet.

## HALL

#### The Arctic Traveler and His Return.

Captain C. F. Hall, the returned Arctic explorer, has had a conversation with a World reporter, who gives the following description of the distinguished traveller:-

Captain Hall is a good specimen of a manly hardy, and unpretentious sallor, who talks in a simple, straightforward manner about his expe rience, and makes light of having spent above five years within the frozen circle of the arctic zone. He looks stout and hearty, and appacently none the worse for his rough experience It may seem strange, after such a long absence that he is eager to return to the scene of his ad ventures: yet he expresses strong hopes to start next year on an expedition in search of the North Pole.

#### His Companions.

He is accompanied by three Esquimaux, a husband with his wife and adopted child, who

In the spring of 1849 a large tent was found by some of the natives whom I saw, the floor of which was completely covered with the remains of white men. Close by were two graves. This tent was a little way inland from the head of Cerror Bay.

In the spring of 1861, when the snow was nearly all gone, an Esquimaux party, conducted by a native well known throughout the northern regions, found two boats, with many skeletons in and around them. One of these oats had been previously found by McClintock; the other was found lying from one-quarter to one-half mile distant, and must have been completely entombed in snow at the time McClintock's parties were there, or they would most assuredly have seen it. In and about this boat, besides the many skeletons alluded to, were found many relics, most of them similar in character to those McClintock has enumerated as having been found in the boat he discovered. The native who conducted this native party in its search over King William's Land is ame individual who gave Dr. Rae the first information about white men having died to the westward of where he (Dr. Rac) then was (Pelly Bay), in the spring of 1854. His name is In-nook-poo-zhe-jook, and he is a native of Neitchille, a very great traveller, and very in-telligent. He is, in fact, a walking history of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. This native I met when within one day's sledge journey of King William's Land-off Point

Dryden-and after stopping a few days among his people, he accompanied me to the places visited on and about King William's Land.

#### The Northwest Passage.

The same year that the Erebus and Terro were abandoned one of them consummated the great Northwest passage, having five men aboard. The evidence of the exact number i circumstantial. Everything about this North-west passage ship of Sir John Franklin's Expedition was in complete order; four boats were hanging high up at the ship's sides, and one was on the quarter deck; the vessel was in its winter housing of sail or tent cloth. This vessel Was found by the Ook-joo-llk natives near O'Reilly Island, lat. 68 degrees 30 minutes N., long. 9 degrees 8 minutes W. early in the spring of 1849, it being frozen in, in the midst of a smooth and unbroken floe of ice of only one winter's forma-From certain evidence I have gained both tion. at Ig-loo-lik and King William's Land, there must have been a dog of the greyhound species belonging to one or the other of the two ships

first-class reputation among the brokers. At the close of the series of terrific financial contents, it was impossible for them to comprehend the true condition of their affairs. Yesterday morntrue condition of their analys. Yesterday morn-ing, the smoke of those battles having lifed, they were apprised of the startling fact that their house was bankrupt. This house has suffered several severe losses of late, but not enough to embarrass it seriously, and their credit up to the time of the announcement of the failure was as good as any. It is not long ago that they lost \$20 000 at one stroke It is not long ago that they lost \$20,000 at one stroke, owing to a defalcation. Of late the firm had dealt largely in New York Central stock, and just before the crash had purchased a large amount of that stock at 200 or thereabout. With a large quantity of this stock on their hands, their emendous fail to a point below 150, with slight recovery after a lapse of several days, and their previous enfeebled condi-tion, was sure to bring rain upon them. Still, the firm expresses a confidence that, provided their firm expresses a confidence that, provided their friends are considerate with them, and allow them a short time to recover, they will yet be able to pay all loans nearly dollar for dollar. The continual fluctuations in Central stock yesterday had the effect of increasing the injuries of the firm, and several parties holding their loans for Central be-came alarmed and sold out at once, even whille the stock was so greatly depreciated. stock was so greatly depreciated.

#### Lockwood & Co.

The suspension of the large house of Lockwood & Co., No. 94 Broadway, was announced at an early hour yesterday. The cause of their alleged ruin was said to be extensive dealing in New York Central, and other leading stocks, just before the fall. They have, it is stated, not yet had time to know their condition in detail, and the amount of their liabili-ties cannot therefore be stated. The news of their reported failure seemed to come to them as it did to the public, very suddenly. Business at this house was, it is said, entirely suspended all day yesterday, except the straightening of their accounts. Their former friends showed a disposition to be easy, and many called expressing their feelings of regret at the sudden downfall of this once honored firm. Mr. Charles A. Lockwood, the senior member of the firm, has always held a high reputation for personal worth and integrity, and for several years he was cashter of the American Exchange Bank.

#### Chase, McClure & Co.

It has been asserted in the public press that Chase, McClure & Co. were one of the many gold clique brokers. The contrary is the case. Messra, Chase, brokers. The contrary is the case. Messrs. Chase, McClure & Co. were concerned in dealings with a cold clique firm, but they had entirely ceased a week effore the panic, and at the time when the crash oc-effore the panic, and at the time when the crash ocurred they were borrowers of \$780,000 in gold from a firm which is now proved to be the head of the clique movement.

## The Gold Exchange Bank in the Hands of a Receiver. The Gold Exchange Bank made no clearances at

the Bank Clearing-house yesterday. That was in itself suspicious. I pon inquiry at the Clearing House it was ascertained that a committee of the house had been in session all the morning investigating the affairs of the bank. Here was confirmation of the oft-repeated rumor that the Gold Exchange Bank was in trouble. At the second meeting of the Gold Exchange in the morning a statement was made reporting the condition of the bank, which still fur-ther confirmed the impression that the institution ther confirmed the impression that the institution was not safe.

was said that an officer of the bank, during Tuesday night, confessed that they had paid out several millions of dollars to parties who had balances pending settlement before the balances were settled, but that they had done so in order that

the r customers might not be involved in ruin. Everything that had been said against the institu-tion was recalled, and all its evil deeds or shortcom-ings were brought to light in the hour of its adver-The associated bankers had offered to come to ssistance and nelp to carry it over the crisis, and sity. This inits have been made search at the other side, from its other extreme up to Cape Felix, the norther point, for anything and everything that be snow had nearly all disappeared from the land.

vessels of light

Thus ends most satisfactorily an enterprise the failure of which was generally predicted. the belief of those opposing it being that when the canal was cut, instead of draining the marshes the effect would be to pour the waters of Milford creek into the Cedar creek, and flood a few thousand more acres.

Amongst the owners of the reclaimed land is William McCaulley, of this city.

By the charter, the company is authorized to levy taxes on the owners of the property re-claimed, and to require tonnage from vessels passing through the canal, which, of course, will be done. The mud machine is now engaged in improving the navigation at some shoal places in Cedar creek .- Wilmington Commercial.

#### THE FEEJEE ISLANDS.

Seizure of an Alleged Slaver-The Britisl Squadron-Cotton.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 12, 1869.—Captain Palmer, of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Rosario, reports that while at Levuka, Feejee, he seized tae schooner Daphne, of Melbourne, engaged in slave traffic among certain groups of islands in the South Seas, Tanna being headquarters. It was ascertained on being boarded that there were 100 natives belonging to Banks' Group, huddled together, naked and incato Banks' Group, huddled together, naked and inca-pable of making themselves understood, one-half of them being engaged for Queensiand: but on the arrival of the vessel at Tanna the captain was in-formed by Ross Lewin (who has a station there) that a better market could be obtained at Feejee, on which information he accordingly acted, and which led to the selzure. The natives were all placed on shore and put under the protection of the British Vice Consul, while the vessel was taken command of by one of the Rosario's officers and a prize crew, with instructions to sail for this port for the adjudi-cation of the case. cation of the case. On the arrival of the Daphne, June 4, steps were

taken to bring the case before court, and on the 21st June John C. Dagget, master, and subsequently William Dowie Pritchard, were charged with having, on the high seas, knowingly, wilfully, felonionsly, and piratically received, conveyed, and removed certain

ersons, whose names are unknown, for the purpos persons, whose names are unknown, for the purpose of their being imported into an island in the South Seas, called Ovalau, with a view of their being used and dealt with as slaves. After a lengthy examina-tion, extending over several days, they were dis-charged, there being no evidence adduced on which

a conviction could be based. It has been a custom in Queensland with the planters for many years to send vessels to the dif-lerent islands in the South Seas for the purpose of levent islands in the South Seas for the purpose of obtaining the natives to serve a certain number of years on their cotton and sugar plantations. The cost of this labor to the planter per annum is about six pounds sterling. Most of the works now going on at the Feejees are performed by the natives of the adjacent islands, obtainedin like manner, the time fixed for service being generally three years, at the expiration of which they are usually remnarcated with pieces of print, muskets, etc., with the option of serving another term on similar conditions. In most cases they serve another term, being much in dread of the neighboring natives. Many capitalists have left these colonies for Feejee for the purpose of taking up land and establishing cotton plantations.

#### Fastidious Servers of Soup.

The marriage of the Princess Alexandrine of Pras-sia, in 1865, was the occasion of raising an important point, of etiquette, beautifully illustrating the in-equality established by ceremonial amongst the sons point. of etiquette, beautifully indistrating the in-cquality established by ceremonial amongst the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve. The ambassadors of France and England demanded seats at the royal table, where the crowned heads were to sit. This honor could not possibly be granted. Why! Because the crowned heads refused to admit them to their company? Not a bit of it. The sole and stringent reason for their exclusion was, that the generals who enjoyed the privilege of setting the soup and the boiled beef on the royal table although willing to serve sovereigns, refused to serve ambassadors. Neither would they waive their right to set the said beef and soup before the royal differs. How, then, was it morally possible to grant the request of the ambassadors? It is easier to climb the Himalayas, to traverse the desert on foot, to swim across the Atlantic, than to break through the inclosures of courtly etiquette. courtly etiquette.

-The Jackson (O.) Standard says that when Sam Cary was about the middle of his speech at that place he tried to be very antic. He jumped up and down, cracked his fists together, snorted, and thought he was quite witty. All at once he stopped and told the drammer to play a little until be stepped behind the curtain and mended his drawers, as he had here the the stopped. had bursted them

#### Got the Best of It.

Smith, Gould & Belden appear to have things about their own way. They have the Supreme Court at their back, and have rather got the best of Wall street.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

#### New Naturalization Treatles. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- Official proclamation has just been made of the convention between the United States and Hesse Darmstadt regulating citizenship on the basis of naturalization, as with the North German Confederation.

## FROM THE WEST.

#### Relief of Soldiers' Orphans.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30 .- A meeting of citizens was held last night to take action for the relief of the orphans and widows of the war. Speeches were made by G. H. Pendleton, Job E. Stevenson, Judge Leavitt, and others.

## FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Sept. 30-11 A. M.-Consols, 93 for both

LONDON, Sept. 30-11 A. M.-Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities dull. U. S. 5-208 of 1562, 63%; of 1865, old, 83; of 1867, 82M; 10-408, 75¼. Erie Railroad, 23; Illinois Central, 93%; Great Western, 27. Liverpool, Sept. 30-11 A. M.-Cotton irregular; Middling Uplands, 12% d.; middling Orleans, 12% d. The sales to-day are estimated at 5000 hales. LONDON, Sept. 30.-Turpentine, 278, @278, 3d. This A Corrowar's Quantuma.

This Afternoor's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 30-1 P. M. — Consols, 92% for money and 93 for account. American securities quoted steady. U. S. 5-908 of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, 83%; of 1867, 82%. LONDON, Sept. 30-1'15 P. M.—Stocks steady. Fria 934

Erie, 22%. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30-1:15 P. M.-Cotton dull. Tallow, 478,

#### How They Used 'o Bo It.

A good illustration of the difference between then and now is contained in the following true copy of a note sent by a Paris *petit creve* of a century back to a favorite ballet-dancer:-vorite ballet-dancer:---"Beautiful lady:--I offer you six thousand francs a

evening, on coming upon the stage, a kindly glance upon the front row in the amphitheatre. I shall never fail to be there, and will content myself with these four glances a month. Persuaded, as 1 am, that this arrangement cannot be displeasing to you, f enclose in advance the provider and the for five hundred france. "Chevalier de L+ C-,"

## Prentice Sarcastic.

rights business under the name and style of Terina-gant, Virago & Co. (for which great house Anna Dickinson, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and others are Dickinson, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and others are drumming, start a new notion, and are ready to scratch out the world's eyes that won't agree with them. Anna Dickinson has been prowing about in Utah, and the thing which grieved her most was that the women did not ride—well, like the men. She is making war on paniers and petiticoats, and wants them abolished, especially with a view to introducing the new method of riding. She has given her ideas in two garrolous columns about the matter. If there is anything indeitate which these strong-minded, weak-headed women have not suggested, it should be pointed out. They get worse and worse, and are gradually becoming more brazen and indecent. The whole tea party of them ought to be put to pounding hemp in some house of correction, instead of being hemp in some house of correction, instead of being permitted to fill the minds of foolish girls with a mass of prurient trash and insubordination.

#### " Parree" Effervescing Again.

The modern Babylon is much excited just now over the arrival of an American who is said to be worth \$80,000,000, and who announces his intention of passing the rest of his days at "Parree." The Figure inquires if he is likely to renew the spiender of the Hotel Thorn, which was supported by an American many years ago, and the ultra fashionable

consin, and Minnesofa extra family at \$675@775; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@7.25; Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7.75, and fancy brands at \$8@9.50, according to quality. A small lot of Rye Flour sold at \$6.25.

The Wheat market is extremely dull at the recent decline, and the offerings are large; sales of 2000 bushels good and prime Western amber and Pennbusiness good and prime Western amber and Penn-sylvania red at \$145, and 1200 sushels Delaware do. at \$150. Rye is steady at \$112,0115 per bushel. Corn attracts but little attention, and prices favor buyers; sales of yellow at \$114, and Western mixed at \$108 (0100. Oats are less active; 1600 bushels Pennsyl-vania and Western sold at 61,065c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-citron at \$39 % ton.

citron at \$39 W ton.

Whisky is very dull. We quote at \$148 % gallon.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.-Arrived, steamship Eagle, from

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... SEPTEMBER 30. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Olyde & Co. Br. brig Ella, Fulton, Nantes, O. C. Van Horn. Schr Oatharine John, Linchan, St. John, N. B., L. Wes-tergard & Co. Tug Thomas Jefforson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Olyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Graco, with a tow of barges, W. P. Olyde & Co.

Tur Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, M hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Willdin, Riggans, IS hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, Mhours from New York, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, Mhours from New York, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, Mhours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Bataner Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Braue Sam Sheppard, Evans, 24 days from Clentuegos, with sugar, etc., to George C. Carson & Oc.
Brig Fannie, Turner, 20 days from Newsawa, with guano to J. K. Bazley & Co.
Co. Left N. G. barque Doctor Brack-new, Br. Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans & form Gloucester, with instager, etc., to George C. Carson & Oc.
Brig Fannie, Turner, 20 days from Gloucester, with is a to Lavin & Co.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, 6 days from Gloucester, with is to Levin & Co.
Schr Mew Jersey, Baker, 3 days from Georgetown, with ocal to Robin 4 Co.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Salem.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Salem.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Salem.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from New Haven, Schr Oakes Ames, From Master, Common, Schr Galter, Garwood, from Dorchester.
Schr M. W. Golfrey, Garwood, from Dorchester.
Schr M. W. Golfrey, Garwood, from Baltimore, with a stow of harse to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tag Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a stow of harse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

tow of barges to W. P. Clyde a Co. Correspondence of The Econing Telegraph. EASTON & MOMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 29.-Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light Great Eastern, with sand, for Philadelphia. BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 29.-The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward :-G. R. Burritt; M. F. Hunnigan; A. G. Myrick; Major O'Relly; W. J. Forward; Dell Hymes; James Hand; G. C. Gere; and O. L. Nims, all with coal, for New York. R. J. Chard, with wheat, for Philadelphia. PHILADELFHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 30.-The barges Kate Westervelt, with phosphate for Baltimore, left last night. L. S. Q.

MEMORANDA. Ship Belvidere, Harrison, hence, at Liverpoot 18th inst. Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Oricans 34th inst. Steamship Fanita, Brocks, hence, at New York restor-

day. Steamer Millville, Renear, hence, at New York yester-

Steamer Millville, Renear, hauce, at New York yester-day. Earque Queen of the Fleet, from Glasgow for Philadel-phia, was spoken 25th inst. lat. 40 31, long, 69 10. Barque Der Turner, Rehke, bence, at London 18th inst. Barque Nor, Reynert, hence, at Swinemunde 16th inst. Brigs S. & W. Weish, Watson, and Stabia, Romano, hence, at Genca 11th inst. Schrs Sarah Cullen, Avis, and Parao, Clark, hence, at Boston 25th inst. Schr Ghaz, H. Moller, Browa, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Schr Chars Jane, McAllep, honce, at Portland 37th inst. Sohr Chars Jane, McAllep, honce, at Portland 37th inst. Sohr Hannah Little, Godfrey, for Philadelphis, sailed from New Bedford 28th inst. Schr J. S. Terry, Raynor, hence, at New Bedford 28th

Schr L. A. May, Baker, hence, at Fall River 16th inst. Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, hence, at Providence State

astant. Schra J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, and Wim. D. Car-ill, Kelley, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport M. 37th inst.