CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

The Observance of the Festival—The Customs
Peculiar to the Occasion—The Services.
On Sunday next at sundown, the feast which celebrates the opening of the Jewish civil year will begin in the various synagogues and temples throughout the city. In the temples, or houses of worship of the reformed Jews, the services will continue during the whole of Monday, ending at sundown; but in the synagogues or piaces of worship of the old strict Jewish sect, where every form and caremony is rigidly observed, the services will be held for two whole days, as was the former general custom, ending at sundown on Tuesday. But only the continuous services end at that time, not the general observance of the season, for a number of Jewish religions festivals cluster about this point in the year. The festival of the New Year, which is generally and strictly observed, begins what is known as the ten penitential days, which are immediately succeeded by the Day of Atonement—on which the high priest formerly entered into the holy of holies. After an interval of five days from the Day of Atonement comes the Feast of Tabernacles with its observances.

This New Year's festival of the Jewish civil year,

comes the Feast of Tabernacles with its observances.

This New Year's festival of the Jewish civil year, as opposed to the festival of the ecclesiastical year, which comes at about the time of our Easter and the Jewish Passover, is very generally observed by both sects of Jews. All Jewish places of business will be closed, and the owners will be present at the services. Monday will be more generally kept sacred in this respect by that class than the Saturday previous, their regular Sunday. The Jewish name of the festival is Rosh Ha Shona, signifying "head of the year." The new year is numbered 5631 from the beginning of the world, and the New Year's day is by tradition the anniversary of the creation. The first month of the civil year is Tishri, Persian for first, while the first month of the Church year is Nissan, the seventh month in the civil year.

The day is one of solemnity and repentance, but after the services are over mutual expressions of good will and wishes of a happy new year are exchanged, as with us. It is one of the traditions of the Talmud that on the first day of the year the Creator inscribes the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the names of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the heart of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the heart of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the heart of the confirmed righteness in the Book of Life and the the confirmed righteness in the confirmed rig

Creator inscribes the names of the confirmed righte-ons in the Book of Life, and the names of the confirmed wicked in the Book of Death, while the fate of such as are neither wholly good or bad is left undecided until the day of atonement, when, if by that time they have not explated for their shortcomings by a strict compliance with all the requirements of by a strict compliance with all the requirements of the law, their names are also entered upon the Book of Death. This writing down is not intended merely to typify eventual damnation or reward, but that those who are so written in the Book of Death are the ones who are to die during the year. In some synagogues the services have especial reference to this belief. The former custom was for the men to wear shrouds

wear shrouds.

The festival is also called the Feast of Trumpets, from the command to the Jews to blow the trumpet, or shophar, on that day. This trumpet is always made of a ram's horn, according to the directions given in the cook of Numbers, and the sounding of it is followed by prayers and confessions. The material of the trumpet has reference to the sacrifice offered in place of Isaac, which event is celebrated in the services of the second day of the year. The services of the second day are a continuation of those of the first, to which they are similar. It was appointed by the rabbis, and is named Youra Arichta, or prolonged day. The first day is commonly known as the day of memorial, and every Hebrew, lukewarm or otherwise, unites in celebrating the day and season wherein his fate for the coming year, according to general belief, is immovably fixed.

JOTTINGS.—The slate for the pavement in front of the State House is ready to be laid down when the slabs shall have been placed on the steps in front of Independence Hall. -Laurel street, in the vicinity of Frankford road, is in a terrible state, in consequence of the excava-

tion necessary for the immense culvert which is being constructed.

- The Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Com-

pany are repairing their road between the track. So much for the Citizens' Association. -There is some talk of the railway companies in this city paying between the tracks of their respec-tive roads with an improved wooden pavement.

-As predicted, there was a lively fight in Select Council yesterday over the House of Correction contract.

Logan, of Common Council, is in favor of the purchase by the city of the Penn Treaty Ground, in the Eignteenth ward.

Common Council declared yesterday that Com-

mon Council Chamber hereafter shall be used for no other purpose than the meetings of Council. —The well-known and celebrated Young America and Germantown Cricket Clubs will contest for the championship to-day and to-morrow.

—The extra assessments will be largely decreased when the canvassers meet to revise the

-The next Legislature will be asked to divide the Twentieth ward, its population warranting such a —Mayor Fox is doing a thriving wedding business. One day last week he performed the ceremony three

times.

—Blake, the nonagenarian, on Fifth street above Chesnut, is the oldest living music publisher in the Country.

The office of the City Controller now presents

a neat and tasty appearance.

—In the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church —In the calendar of the Roman Catholic Charlet this is Ember week.
—Ship building at a few of the yards on the Dela-ware front is active.
—Manayunk is to have a new \$15,000 school-

- Manaydia 1 house.

- Judge Kelley addresses his constituents to-night at Seventeenth and Poplar streets.

- Some of our detectives are being sued for damages on alleged false arrests.

- Temperance meeting in Dr. Sheppard's church this evening. this evening.

—Remarkable—Common Council adjourned yes-

terday two hours earlier than usual.

—The freight railroad tracks on Market street, from Eighth to Thirteenth, are to be removed. —About 30,000 oysters are daily disposed of in the market at Fifth and Minor streets. Over ten thousand people entered Fairmount Park yesterday.

The carpet trade in Philadelphia was never so brisk as now. The mills are running night and day. —All our business thoroughfares are lined with packages for shipment,

The politicians have taken possession of the -Laborers are in demand in this city at present.

GERMANTOWN IMPROVEMENTS .- The rapidly increasing population of Germantown has demanded greater facilities for the reception of the vast amount of freight which is carried by the Philadelphia and of reight which is carried by the Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad. The company now have the erection of a structure for that purpose in contemplation. The vacant lot at the northwest corner of Chelten avenue and the railroad was purchased in February last as a building site for the proposed improvement. It was expected that building operations would have been commenced before this, but the company have been very large in the constructhe company have been very busy in the construc-tion of other improvements to the road, and have been unable to attend to it. This depot, when constructed, will be of great convenience to the railroad company and to the public. There has never been a depot of the kind in Germantown. Freight ar-riving there is unloaded on a "siding" at Chelten avenue by those receiving it, or is allowed to remain

avenue by those receiving it, or is allowed to remain in the cars until called for.

Ground has been broken for an extensive building improvement at the "Leicester Knitting Mills," on Cumberland street. The foundation is being excavared and the walls laid for the erection of a large factory, 160 by 80 feet, three stories high, and a basement. The site of the structure is directly in the rear of the main building. When finished, the building will be stocked with new machinery. The structure will be built of stone for the most part suarried on the premises.

quarried on the premises.

The improvement will not be completed before November 1, and this department of the factory will not be in running order before next spring. When built the grounds in the vicinity will be beautified, as was the case before building operations were commenced. Some of the old buildings about the place are to be torm down, which will bring the new structure and the grounds more into view.

"Leicester Mills" are probably the most extensive for the manufacture of woollen keit goods in Phila-delphia, as they certainly are in Germantown, and this extensive addition will still further increase their importance to the manufacturing interests of the Oracle City.

Breach of Prace.—A gang of bad boys have of late been annoying the residents of Thirteenth and Pine streets by discharging pistols, throwing stones, and committing other offenses. The police of the Fifth district were notified, and last night three of the unruly characters, named Alfred Bird, John Mackin, and Joseph Wallace, were arrested. They had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held them to ball to keen the nears. them to bail to keep the peace.

ROBBED .- Last night an aged colored man name Kinsey Barry was enticed into a house at Sixth and Barclay streets, where he was robbed of \$120 by a woman named Jane Martin. The latter was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets by one of the Tuird district policemen, and after a hearing before Aiderman Carpenter, she was committed in default of \$1000 ball.

Windson Castle in Cork.—The beautiful and elaborate cork model of Windsor Castle, made by Mr. Lloyd Hoppin, to which we alluded yesterday, will remain open for exhibition at the Artists' Fund Galleries, No. 1854 Chesnut street, for a few days, at the request of many persons who are anxious to see 15. This work of art is well worthy of a yisit.

THE SAFETY FUND AFFAIR.

The National Safety Insurance and Trust Company-The Great Crash and Litigation Con-sequent Thereupon-Widows and Orphans Without Remedy-Decision in Favor of the

The long and tedious lawsuit that was instituted for the purpose of indemnifying the depositors and shareholders in the savings fund institution that was situated at Third and Wainut streets, and failed in shareholders in the savings fund institution that was situated at Third and Wainut streets, and failed in the spring of 1861, is now drawing to a close, and the plaintids are losing their last hope. The case, bearing the title of Joshua Spering, assignee of the National Safety, Insurance, and Trust Company vs. James B. Smith et al., which was begun in the Supreme Court in July term, 1867, was referred to George Bull, Esq., as master, under a general order to hear the same and report a decree. In pursuance to this order he held twenty-one meetings, at which all the facts and law of the case were thoroughly gone over, and he has just flied his report, deciding in favor of the directors. He sets forth that the institution was incorporated in 1841; that a subscription book was opened in May, 1850, when twenty persons subscribed for 5000 shares of stock, being the amount authorized by the charter. A meeting of stockholders was held in June, 1850, and directors were elected. For two or three years the insurance business continued, but in 1854 all the open policies and risks were transferred to the American Life and Trust Company, and from this time the savings fund became the main and at last the only, business of the company. In 1856 Henry L. Benners was elected President, and was re-elected from year to year until the assignment. Large sums were expended in advertising and circulating handoills and circulars, showing the stability and permanents of the institution amount and circulating handbills and circulars, showing the stability and permanency of the lustitution, amount and security of investments, rate of interest paid in gold and silver on Jemand, and absolute safety of the institution. Depositors became numerous. The amount of deposits in each year was as follows:—

Amount received.	Paid out,	Am't to credit of depositors.
1850 \$13,913	82,514	\$11,596
1851 75,987	36,081	51,203
1852 294,678	173,946	172 034
1853 805,119	525 487	451,666
1854	1,292,870	462,493
1856	1,201,821	700,192
1856	1,954,405	1,084,363
18672,207,091	2,421,221	879,233
1858	1,410,866	763,944
18592,274,342	1,942,169	1,093,117
1860	2,641,403	1,313,819
1861 257,973	757,849	813,942
me water has subject the	Andrew Same	manufacture and the second

The acts by which the defendants were said to have made themselves liable were as follows:—
They paid up their stock subscriptions by giving which were suffered to lie over without re newals for many years, and that some of them were never paid bona side in cash.

Some of them borrowed money from the company on collaterals, in violation of their own repeated resolutions, and in some instances took away por-tions of their collaterals without returning the money borrowed. The principal dealings with and dispositions of the money of depositors were illegal.

The expenses of the company were wasteful and

extravagant.

Many of the investments forbidden by the charter, and illegal, and others apparently legal, negligently and hastily made, or grew out of trausactions not legal.
Dividends declared and paid when no profits were

earned, and over-valuations were made upon the books to give an appearance of profit.

Directors falled to call in balance of stock subscriptions. Received deposits after the company was insolvent, and continued to invite deposits by advertisements up to the time of the assignment. Did not make an assignment until thousands of dollars of the assets were wasted and little or nothing re-

mained to be assigned.

A confusion in the books and accounts was allowed to prevail during the entire history of the company.

That the transactions were so involved and connected that a statement of facts throwing light upon some of them often shows the existence of others.

The company commenced business in 1850, with \$250,000 capital—5000 shares at \$50 per share. Nominally, the stock was all subscribed for, but soon after, and before any assessment, 750 shares were

after, ond before any assessment, 750 shares were transferred to the company. At date of assignment the company held 964 shares. September 20, 1850, assessment of twenty cents per share to pay an insurance loss was made, and in October, 1850, a further assessment of \$9 °50 per share, payable in cash or notes with collateral. Very little cash was received. The first dividends were applied to the payment of these "stock notes." \$22,401 °99 was paid on the stock of the company, up to December 1, 1853, chiefly by dividends. After December 1, 1853, "stock notes" were carried into bills receivable account, and plaintiff cannot learn when they were finally settled. finally settled.

The company's statements usually represent the stock unpaid at \$200,000, but as the company held nearly one thousand shares, the amount unpaid did not much exceed \$160,000.

On January 2, 1884, the Finance Committee resolved to buy all the stock offered at \$20, for \$10 paid. Unable to say how far this resolution was carried into effect.

into effect. The rate of interest to depositors was 4 per cent. until December, 1851, when it was raised to 5 per cent. If all the loans to the company after that date had been at 6 per cent., and there had been no

losses, its profits would have been 1 per cent.
Prior to December, 1854, the books were badly kept, and a new set was opened December 1, 1854.
The officers and directors soon began to discount and purchase bills at usurious rates. On Becember 1, 1860, such bills bore the following proportion to

their entire assets			N. T. C. S. C. T. S. C.
Real estate	*********	****** ***	\$113,890
Mortgages			46,634
Ground rents			56,209
Stocks			
Bills receivable			701,377
The business of	f discoun	ting and	purchasing, or

loans upon bills, was nominally under the control of a finance committee, who met almost daily; but their minutes do not correspond with the bill-book at certain times, and are unreliable. These loans are nominally made to Stephen Coulter, called in said books Captain Coulter.

They thus interposed between the persons with whom they dealt and themselves an agent who made these transactions in his own name, and returned memoranda for the books, which told but half the story.
Stephen Coulter is a brother-in-law of the defend-

ant Ashton. His dealings with the company were at first small, but in December, 1853, \$160,000 of the bills receivable were his. After this time he was employed, without restraint or responsibility, to use the moneys of the company to carry on the business of discounting bills at illegal rates. Entries of his transactions in the books differed in different years, etc. In the cash-book Coulter's note appears as the note discounted, while in the bill-book his note some note discounted, while in the bill-book his note sometimes appears, at other times the note of some
other person; but in all cases it appeared as a
discount on account of Coulter. From
January 1, 1855, to September, 1857, the number of Coulter's notes increased. From that
time to July, 1858, they decreased, and then gradually increased again, until December, 1860. After
December 1, 1860, only fifteen notes were received,
none of which were Coulter's. When the run commenced in 1866, the bills receivable were mainly menced in 1866, the bills receivable were mainly Coulter's. When the assignment was made, none of his notes appear in the inventory. A large number of old and over-due notes appeared in the inventory as assets of the company, which had never appeared in the books before, or were entered as col-laterals. Said inventory was prepared while Coul-ter was assignee, probably by him or the officers of

ter was assignee, probably by him or the officers of the company.

The nemoranda of Coulter, in and after 1858, show only a legal rate of laterest. But at long in-tervals he rendered other me noranda admitting re-ceipts of extra interest.

On December 1, 1855, \$12,281-28 was added to bills receivable account, and credited to profits. This entry was either fictitious, made to produce an ap-parent profit, or it was a loose estimate of interest due on over-due bills—results of Coulter's transac-tions.

And so on follow other charges of fraud and de-

And so on follow other charges of fraud and deception.

By November 28, 1860, the company became so embarrassed that it could not meet depositors' drafts and required two weeks notice. January 28, 1861, it extended such notice to one month. Suits were brought by the depositors, judgments recovered, and executions issued—which were compromised or stayed, the sureties being indemnified by collaterals. Large quantities of real estate and other assets transferred to Coulter and one if not more directors, as security for pretended claims. Some of the essets disappeared, and worthless ones put forward.

The company made an assignment, April 18, 1861, to Henry L. Benners, Stephen Coulter, and Joha Derbyshire. The latter declined, and the others were dismissed, and the plaintiff appointed by the Court. At this date, the company should have had the following assets:-

Cash \$2,979 61 Stocks \$470,433 73 Bills receivable 217,415 02 Real estate ... 112,089 73 Ground rents ... 47,159 21 Mortgages 46,634 30 Total \$896,711 65 The answers to all these accusations are numerous The answers to all these accusations are numerous and varied, but amount in substance to a denial of any deception, negligence, or wilful misconduct of any kind on the part of the directors, and set forth that when the last run commenced, just prior to the war, defendants believed the trouble would be temporary, and endeavored, under advice of counsel, to preserve the existence of the institution, in order to protect the interests counded to their care. They acted under great difficulty, at a period when ordinary experience was at fault. If it had been possible to preserve the assess, they would ultimately have paid the debts. Instalments on stock were not called in because they were not needed up to the time of the war. Capital was deemed sufficient,

After considering the case, in all lis lights, the master comes to the following conclusions:—
During the final run upon the company in 1899 and 1601, the efforts of the defendants were cultried decorder to meet the great. demand for money, the available assets were citier soid or hypothecated. In transacting this business, Coulter acted as the agent of the company, it was necessary that the period it often became not coulter, who gave his individual note to the lender. During this period it often became necessary to training assets were considered in the name of coulter, who gave his individual note to the lender. During this period it often became not retained by Mr. Coulter. When it became apparent that the institution would be compelled to close its doors, certain assets were transpected to lose its doors, certain assets were transpecting the depositors who had come in within the last month or two. These were suggesquently handed over by Mr. Barry to the assignment.

The proving money for the institution Mr. Coulter made the best terms he found. The rates generally charged were more than legal interest, and nature and extent of the transactions. The interest paid was probably no greater than the regular rate and extent of the transactions. The interest of the company and were nor than legal interest, and nature and extent of the transactions. The interest paid was probably no greater than the regular rate to the regula

nature and extent of the transactions. The interest paid was probably no greater than the regular rate

in the market.

The conclusion arrived at by the master is, that each act charged against defendants must stand by itself, and they are not "continuing" or joined to-gether so as to constitute one whole.; That directors are not technical trustees cognizable only in equity.
(Hartridge vs. Rockwell, 1 R. M. Charleton, 200.)
The primary condition of directors is that of agents or gratuitous mandates of the corporation. (1 Parsons Eq., 24c; Maisch vs. Saving Fund, 5 Phil., 30; Angel & Ames, supra.) But the law will raise an implied or resulting trust in favor of stockholders implied or resulting trust in favor of stockholders when it becomes necessary for the protection of the rights of the latter, but these instances are always exceptional. The plea of the statute will apply to each separate act, and all prior to six years will be barred unless there is fraud and concealment.

There is no difficulty in determining the question of fraud and concealment. It appears by the facts reported that there was no actual fraud whereby the

defendants sought to obtain a personal advantage at the expense of the corporation. One fact is quite clear—that none of these; defendants have ever made any profit out of their transactions which was not common to all the stockholders. Whatever may be said of the propriety or prudence of their dealings with corporate funds, it cannot be denied that

their actions were governed by an honest desire to make money for the corporation. The master has been unable to and anything in The master has been unable to find anything in the history of the company, during the time covered by this case, that can avail to render any of the defendants liable. If they were guilty of anything, it was too much anxiety to make money for the company and to preserve its credit. The conclusion is that the plaintiff has no grounds for recovery, and his bill must therefore be dismissed with costs. The case will probably be argued at Nisi Prins upon exceptions to the master's report and finally decided by the Supreme Court in banc.

SNEAK THIEF ARRESTED.—An individual named Olin Hutchings sneaked into the residence of Col. Elisha W. Davis, No. 703 North Sixteenth street, yesterday afternoon, and helped himself to two photograph albums, a number of books, and other articles. Hutchings was noticed leaving the pre-mises by a neighbor, who followed him as far as Eleventh and Noble streets, and there ordered his arrest. On the approach of a policeman the indi-vidual dropped the plunder and ran. He was pur-sued and captured. Alderman Massey committed him for trial.

Highway Robbery.—Alderman Cahill has committed Charles A. Baker and Thomas Delaney for a further hearing upon the charge of highway rob-bery. The facts of the case, as testified by the pro-secutor, Mr. Frederick Holse, No. 509 Callowhill street, are that on Wednesday, about midnight, he was assaulted by four men in the immediate neigh-borhood of his house and his watch taken from his pocket. Mr. Holse identified the prisoners as being of the party who made the assault.

FOX'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. -This establishment is dragging its weary length along, and bids fair to rival the Chesnut Street Bridge in the slow-ness of its construction. Messrs. Rush & Son, architects, we understand, contracted to finish the job by November. If they intend to comply with their contract they must place more hands at work.

ESCAPED CONVICTS .- Two noted criminals, named Richard Terhune and James Henderson, have escaped from the Trenton, N. J., jail, where they were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for houseof \$200 is offered for the rearrest of the escaped con-

ALLEGED IMPOSTOR .- John McCormick was taken into custody at Frankford yesterday upon the alleged charge of swindling boarding-house keepers at that place. He had a hearing before Alderman Stearns, and was held in \$800 bail to answer. Bit by a Dog.—Yesterday Daniel Jewett, aged seven years, residing at No. 2404 Hare; street, was attacked by a dog near his home. The canine bit a piece out of his cheek and otherwise injured him.

The dog was killed soon after the occurrence. Sudden Death.—About 7 o'clock this morning John McCaaty, aged 35 years, fell dead at Sixteenth and Federal streets. His death is attributed to heart

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BETWEEN BOARDS. ### BET WEEN BOARDS.

1000 Leh 6s gold L. 8934

1000 Elmira 78. 92

1000 Amer Gold ... 11834

100 do.... 5934

20 sh Leh V R. 5934

20 sh Read . 85wn.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 23 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde Bark Mary McDougal. James, New York, Sinnick-

son & Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, Fall River,
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Boston,
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Providence,
Schr A. D. Scall, Somers, Allynspoint,
Go.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Georgia, Oroutt, fm Deer Island, with stone

Schr Georgia, Orcutt, fm Deer Island, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr J. B. Connor, Blocksom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Hlawatha, Newman, from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons. to Knight & Sons. Schr Fannie G. Warner, Nickerson, from Middle-

own.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Little, from New Haven.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland, fm Providence.
Schr Woodruff Sims, Farr, from Newport, Conn.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from New Bedford.
Schr Five Sisters, Peterson, from Boston.
Schr Estelle Day, Gary,
do.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FINISHED residence, with all the modern conveniences, situate on MAIN Street, between Mount Pleasant and Mount Airy avenues, Twenty-second ward. Lot 100 by 495 feet, with handsome new stable and carriage-house in the rear.

FOX & LANSDALE, No. 528 LOCUST Street and No. 1705 N. ELEVENTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE Furniture of the Commercial Exchange will be received until September 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., and not thereafter.

and not thereafter.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of James H. Windrim, No. 723 A kCH Street.

The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids not satisfactory.

Address bids to Win. Brice, Esq., Commercial Exchange Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street.

WASHINGTON J. JACKSON,

A Democratic Theory

A Presidential Candidate Quieted. Who will Succeed Mr. Morton

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. FROM EUROPE.

F London, Sept. 23.—The following despatches. giving army movements, etc. in France, have just been received here:-The fortifications at Vincennes have been

Vincennes Abandoned by the French.

abandoned by the French. The Prussian gnns at Sceaux now command

the southern part of Paris. The Prussians avoided St. Denis, near the northern boundary of Paris, as much time would have been lost in carrying it.

The railroad has been finished around the Paris fortifications. The Bombardment of Toul continues incessantly and furiously. The franc-

tireurs at Thionville make constant sallies. They have inflicted much damage on the Prus-Inundation of Lille. Arrangements have been made at Lille

whereby the complete inundation of the surrounding country may be effected in twelve hours. This means of defense will be resorted to on the approach of the Prussians. Nothing definite has been received from Paris. Burning of Grain.

Large quantities of grain which had been collected around Paris recently have been burned, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Prussians. The Prussians have occupied Dourdan, a town

eighteen miles southwest of Versailles. No Prussians are reported anywhere in the Department of the Aube. M. Thiers,

before leaving Tours for Vienna, passed a night with Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister to Paris Refug ces.

The road from Paris to Orleans is gorged with all sorts of vehicles. These are mainly loaded with the effects of Paris refugees. The French Minister of Marine announces

the recall of the fleet from the Baltic. The Slege of Metz has become a mere blockade. The Safety of Tours

is threatened, as Uhlans are at Orleans and Blois. who was lately arrested and imprisoned at Mar-

seilles has been unconditionally released. Prench Abuse of England. LONDON, Sept. 23-(Special to the N. Y. Telegram).-The Paris Rappel has an article very

abusive of England for refusing to take part in The New Italian Capital. There are great preparations in Florence for

the transfer of the Italian capital to Rome. FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister Washburne and the Germans.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 23.—There is to-day the best authority for saying that there is no truth in the published statement that Mr. Fish has explicitly instructed Mr. Washburne that he can do nothing whatever to mitigate the sufferings of the expelled Germans. Mr. Washburne, under the instructions and permission of the State Department, has afforded relief and mitigated the sufferings of many thousands of Germans expelled from Paris. The limit of his efforts in that direction has been only in the capacity of physical effort and labor. the capacity of physical effort and labor. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. Senator Wade has made arrangements with the State Department for bringing home the body of his nephew, J.W. Par-sons, late. Consul at Santiago de Cuba. This seems to have been the only object of his visit to Washing-

Mr. Morton's Appointment. Such of the politicians as are here regard the appointment of Morton to England as of great significance. It is generally believed thas Grant looked upon him as the formidable rival for the Presidency in 1872, and the impression is that he appoint him to England to get him out of the way. Dem crats say that Morton's acceptance of the place is a confession on his part that the Republicans will ose Indiana.

Senater Morton's Successor. It is thought that either Colonel Thompson or William Cumback will be appointed by Governor Baker, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Morton's receptance. Messrs. Cumback and Baker had a quarrel some time ago, and Indians men here think Thompson will be the man.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burned to Death. Boston, Sept. 23.—A blind man named McConnell, and his wife, were burned to death last night. He was intoxicated, and the bed took fire from his

New York Stock and Money Market. New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Sept. 23.—Stocks quet. Money, 5:36 per cent. Gold. 113%: 5-208, 1862, conpon, 113%; do. 1964, do., 11.%; do. 1865, do., 112%; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-40s, 106%; Virginia 68, new, 64; Missouri 68, 90; Canton. 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Eric, 22%; Reading, 96%; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 93%; Hillinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

New York Produce Market.

New York Sept. 23.—Cotton dull; sales 700 bales middling uplands at 18½c.; middling Orleans at 18½c. Flour steady; sales 9500 barreis State at \$4,90@5:15; Ohio at \$2.40@6:30; Western at \$5.25@6.6.35; Southern at \$5.25@8. Wheat firmer; sales of 58,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1:5@1:16; winter red Western at \$1.34@1.34%, in store; white Michigan at \$1:50. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 88@89c. Oats steady; sales of 37,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c.; Western at 52@54c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess at 225.25@25.50; prime at \$23.224.50. Lard steady; steam, 15@15%c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

New York Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, 23.—Cotton dull and nominally 17%c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer for Western; choice Maryland red, \$1.55@1.55; good to prime do., \$1.35@1.50; common, \$1.15@1.50; white wheat, \$1.40@1.55; Western red, \$1.35. Corn scarce; prime white, \$1@1.05; yellow, 95c.; Western, 85@90c. Oats, 46@50c. Rye, 70@90c. Mess Pork quiet at \$28. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17%c.; ahoulders, 14%c.; hams, 25@25%c. Lard quiet at 16%@17c. Whisky dull and scarce at 91@92c.

A Mediterranean Epidemic.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

FROM EUROPE.

Epidemic on the Mediterranean.
Madrid, Sept. 23.—The most intense excitement exists at Barcelona and other cities on the Mediterranean coast regarding the vomite. The disease is of a virulent type, and is spreading rapidly in all directions. More than a thousand cases have been reported in Barcelona alone, and of these about four hundred resulted fatally. Seventy thousand people have fled from the city since the outbreak, and business is consequently prostrated. The disease was brought from Cuba in the steamer Maria Pia.

The Occupation of Rome. FLORENCE, Sept. 23 .- Rome is now comletely occupied by the Italian troops. The Pope has been permitted to retain a guard, composed of his late troops of Italian birth; all the rest of his army has been dismissed.

Popular Demonstrations of approval continue throughout the kingdom. It is thought

The Plebiscite will take place on Sunday. The Prisoners Taken by the Italians on the capitulation of the Papal

army numbered about 9300, consisting of 4800 Italians and 4500 foreigners. The Latest Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 23.—5 P. M.—Consols for money and for account, 92%. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; and of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 84%. Railways steady; Erie, 17%; Illinois Central, 113%; Atlantic and Great Western,

25%.
LIVERFOOL, Sept. 23-5 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 9%d.; Orleans, 9%d.; sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Stock of cotton afloat, 395,000 bales, including 25,000 American. Beef declining. Cheese, 61s. 6. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Kerosene on Government Vessels. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to Collectors of Customs, prohibiting the use of kerosene oil on board all revenue cutters in the service. The Mysterious New Castle Vessel.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a letter from the General Agent of foreign underwriters, stating that the supposed French bark Paodi, Cayenne, taken into New Castle, Del., derelict, is the British bark Inex, and that the vessel and cargo are both insured in New York.

Naval and Army Orders. Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning is ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th inst.; Boatswain Philip J. Miller to the Marion, attached to the Naval Academy; Commander S. P. Quackenbush is detached from equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to temporary ordnance duty in that yard; Commander A. W. Weaver from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to equipment duty at the Commander A. W. Weaver from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard; Lieutenant George R. Durano from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the receiving ship Vandalia. The order assigning Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Yates to the navy yard at Portsmonth, N. H., is revoked, and he is ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th instant. Second-Lieutenant William N. Williams, 3d Infantry, is ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and report in person to the commanding general officer of that post for to the commanding general officer of that post for duty; at his own request, Captain Robert B. Wade, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Professor of Mintary Science at the Missouri State University, Columbia, and placed on waiting ocders.

FROM THE WEST.

Sudden Death. Sr. Louis, Sept. 23.—George W. Clark, a well-known Oblo river steamboat pilot, fell down in a fit of apoplexy in a clgar store on Fourth street yesterday, and died almost instantly.

Charge of Embezzlement. A Leavenworth (Kansas) despatch says John Speer, ex-Internal Revenue Collector, was arrested at Lawrence yesterday, charged with embezzling \$159,000 in Government bonds. He waived an ex-amination and was released on \$35,000 bonds. W. W. Baricklow, Deputy Collector under Speer, was

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Boyle Homicide. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of Thomas Tugman, Francis McBride, and Patrick McFarland, for the murder of John Boyle, on the night of April 16th, at Frankford road and Laurel street. The facts of the case are that a fight occurred near an unfinished cuivert at this point, and the cross of unrider and police were made.

occurred near an unfinished culvert at this point, and the cries of murder and police were made; this attracted the witnesses, who only saw two men running pursued by the deceased.

The latter fell upon the railroad track and was about to be beaten by McFarland, who was prevented by a blow from McBride. In the fall Boyle struck his head against the track, and the Coroner's physician testified that death was caused by violence to the head. None of the witnesses saw anybody strike the deceased, but there was evidence to prove that the men who were being pursued by him prove that the men who were being pursued by him were McFarland and Ferguson. The case is yet on trial. J. J. Gubert and L. C. Cassidy, Esqs., repre-

Sented the defendants.

Political Muddles.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

An application was this morning made by Messrs.

Barger and Dallas for an order of the Court setting aside the appointment of Democratic canvassers by the Board of Aldermen, the ground of the application being that the canvassers so appointed are not qualified to perform the duties of their position, and the Board of Aldermen knowing this, wilfully made these appointments in fraud of the Democrats.

The Court fixed Wednesday next for a hearing of the case.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Mayor Elyson and Mr. Benford, President of the Board of Public Elucation of Richmond, Va., arrived here last evening, for the purpose of better understanding the system of

the purpose of better understanding the system of education as practised in Philadelphia.

The Board of Public E incation of this city having been informed of the contemplated visit, appointed as a committee on reception, etc., M. Hall Stanton, W. J. Jackson, Peter A. B. Widener, and David Weatherly. This committee waited upon Mayor Fox this morning, and with him called upon the visitors. They then repaired to the Giris' Normal School, where, the 'pupils were visited in classes, and the system of Philadelphia education was demonstrated. At a given signal the pupils assembled in the main hall, and, after short exercises by the young ladies, speeches were made by Mr Stanton, Mayor Elyson, and Mr. Benford.

The visitors were then conducted to the Boys' Central High School, where some time was spent in visiting the class rooms. The young gentlemen were then summoned to the lecture room, where the visitors were introduced by Mayor Fox. Messra, Elyson and Benford here also made addresses, complimenting the pupils upon their appearance and proficiency.

From here the party repaired to Fairmonnt.

proficiency.

From here the party repaired to Fairmount Park, and during their stay there the visitors will be tendered an entertainment in the name of Philadel-Mayor Elyson and Mr. Benford will leave to-mor-row for New York and Boston.

Russia and Turkey.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Rumored Declaration of

FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important-War Between Russin and LONDON, Sept. 28-6 P. M .- A Berlin telegram, which is to be received cautiously, has the following startling intelligence:-Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea and probably the Dardanelles. War between the Czar and

the Sultan is imminent. Reported Battle Near Paris. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- Private advices just in from the vicinity of Paris report that a very severe battle occurred yesterday at a point immediately to the south of the city. The French forces, in heavy columns, attacked the Prussians posted in the woods, and the former were hurled back and repulsed with great loss. No particulars of the engagement are yet at hand, the telegraph wires being cut.

DRY GOODS. J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

BEE HIVE STORE.

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING; I case Striped Serges, 31 4c., cost 50c. to import. 1 case Piain Heavy Poplins, 50c. 1 case French All-wool Poplins, 55c. 1 case Irish Wool Poplins, \$1-25, usual price \$1-75. 1 case Pure Black Mohairs, 75c., worth \$1-25.

1 case 4-4 Gay Plaid Poplins, 55c., less than case rice.
1 case White Mohairs, 37%c.
1 case Mohair Plaids, 15%c., cost 25c to import.
1 case Blue and White Plaid Flannels, 58c
1 case Green and Black Striped Water-proof

I case Black and White Water-proofs, \$1. Water-proofs from 75c. to \$2. White and Colored Velvet Cords. White and Colored Velvet Cords.
Plaid Cloakings, every description.
6-4 Green and Blue Plaid Cloths, \$1 50.
6-4 Plaid Cloth Suiting.
6-4 Diagonal Cloth Suiting, entirely new.
Gay Plaid Cloths, 1½, yards wide (Dolans), \$2.
8-4 Table Bleached Damasks, all Linen, 62½ to \$1.
Damask Napkins, \$1 to \$7.50 per dozen.

Real Kid Gloves, \$1.

Real Kid Gloves, particolors, \$1.

Real Kid Gloves, black, \$1.

Real Kid Gloves, all the new shades, \$1.

Our \$1 Kid Gloves are usually sold at \$1.50.

100 DOZEN DOUBLE BUTTON KID GLOVES,

\$1.25; worth \$2.

Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, 50c, to \$3.

Ladies' Linen Collars, new styles, 121/2c. IN CLOAK ROOM. Grey Fringed Shawl Suits, new designs.
Plaid Cloth Shawl Suits, new designs.
Poplin Suits made and trimmed. Full Dress and
Basque, all colors and newest designs.
Largest assortment in this city of Plaid and Striped

Shawis, square and long, selling at retail at who sale prices. J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

Bee Hive Store, No. 920 CHESNUT Street (late Proctor's).

P. S.—Fringed Shawl Cheviot Cloths for suits, best quality, just opened. [11] J. R. C. & CO. R. CASSELBERRY & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

Will Open on Monday morning— \$10,000 in Paisley Broche Shawls, from \$10 up to Purchasers will find this the cheapest line of fine Paisley Shawls, long and square, closed and open centres, offered in this market since the Rebellion. entres, offered in this market since the Rebellion
Paisley Square Broche Shawis, black centres.
Paisley Square Broche Shawis, scarlet centres.
Paisley Square Broche Shawis, open centres.
Paisley Square Broche Shawis, open centres.
Paisley Square Broche Shawis, closed centres.
Paisley Square Broche Shawis, closed centres.
Paisley Long Broche Shawis, open centres.
Paisley Long Broche Shawis, open centres.
Paisley Long Broche Shawis, black centres.
Paisley Long Broche Shawis, scarlet centres.

Long Broche Shawls, scarlet centres, Paisiey Long Broche Shawis, closed centres. Paisiey Long Broche Shawis, closed centres. J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,

Bee Hive Store 1t No. 920 CHESNUT Street (late Proctor's).

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT-

GAGE BONDS

COUPONS.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad, Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. W. S. HILLES, Treasurer. WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of solid 15-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand, FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 25 wind No. 224 OHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FURNITURE, ETO. HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATANT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a pedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 5 21 tufem PHILADELPHIA