# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## EUROPE.

### Mail Dates to Oct. 10.

### Prim's Reception in Madrid—What Spain Saves by the Revolution—Gladstone's Election Address.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to October 10.

SPAIN.

**Prim's Reception in Madrid.**

The New Hork *Herald's* Madrid (Oct. 8) correspondence contains the following account of Prim's reception in the capital of Spain:—

As was anticipated, General Prim's reception by the inhabitants of Madrid was something long to be remembered. Old citizens confess that they have never seen anything like it before. The return of the army from its African campaign was made the occasion of a tremendous popular and governmental manifestation, but that was comparatively insignificant to the spontaneous outpouring of the masses yesterday to do honor to their beau ideal of a soldier and liberator, General Prim. Marshal Serrano was very handsomely received by the populace, but there was nothing like the wild enthusiasm of the men, women, and children who packed the streets yesterday and waited hours for the appearance of the hero of the occasion. If a divinity had descended and passed through the streets he could not have been received with greater respect and honor than were shown General Prim. The people seemed to be delirious with delight; they shouted until their voices gave out, and waved their handkerchiefs and their hats as long as their muscles would perform their duty. The ladies were out in extraordinary force, and they were not second in testifying their affection and respect for the gallant General. White handkerchiefs fluttered in the streets or from the balconies like a flurry of snowflakes, and fans waved irresistibly, saying all sorts of charming things to the General, who seemed not to lose a word.

General Prim was mounted on one of the most magnificent Andalusian horses that I ever saw, and he rode him in splendid style. The General was dressed in the greatest simplicity. He wore a single-breasted blue coat, with but very little ornamentation, blue trousers with a gold stripe, and a white vest. On his left breast were two grand crosses, but beyond these he wore no other decorations. His sabre was evidently more for service than appearance. A simple fatigue-cap completed his attire. He appeared to be in excellent health, and his countenance indicated the perfect delight and satisfaction with which he received the ovation tendered him by the people. He rode between General Ros de Olano and the Caballero de Rodas, Captain-General of New Castile, both of whom were in full uniform, with the broad ribbon of the Order of Ferdinand across the breast, and any number of minor crosses and orders. General Prim's simple attire contrasted finely with their magnificent costumes. It took several hours for the procession to move over its appointed course, and General Prim was uncovered for the most of the time, acknowledging with bows and smiles the thundering *vivas* that rolled along the crowd as he passed on. The people tried to rush in and touch him, and it was with great difficulty that the escort was able to clear the way through the masses of people clustering around him and striving to reach him. Certainly no such ovation was ever before tendered any man in Madrid.

**The Future of Spain.**

The annexed note, says the London *Times*, October 10, expresses views with regard to the Spanish throne which are believed to be shared by many of the most influential promoters of the revolution:—

October 9, 1868.—The London *Times* correspondent from Madrid enumerates the various royal personages who might be called to the throne. An Iberian union under the present King of Portugal or any other is impossible today; but there is a way for Spain to have a good, tried, constitutional king, and pave the way for a union hereafter. The Spanish crown is a jewel worth acceptance, which might tempt the father of the King of Portugal to come from the retirement in which he has lived since his son became of age.

Don Fernando is now fifty-two, and his other son, Prince August, is twenty-one years of age, having received, with all his brothers, a most liberal education. The state of Spain, after so much misrule, requires for some time at least a man of experience, who, by political and financial measures taken in both countries, would by degrees assimilate their habits and institutions. Under the reign of Don Fernando Madrid would be frequented by the majority of the Portuguese nobility, whose affection for him has not diminished; and when Spain, under a new *regime*, would have changed its position and developed its resources, the want of cordial feelings which now exists between the two countries will in a great measure disappear. On the death of Don Fernando, if a union were desired by both nations, the actual King of Portugal, Don Luis, and his descendants would reign over them; or if the actual separation should be preferred, the Prince Don August, whose education would have been finished in Spain, would then inherit the crown. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A SPANIARD.

**Booty of the Revolutionists.**

*Madrid (Oct. 7) Correspondence of Paris Liberte.*

On the first news of the Cadiz revolution, the intendants of the palace, it is said, took possession of the jewels belonging to the crown. Only 17,000,000 in Spanish stock and 450,000 francs in coin had been discovered, when there were accidentally found in a loft the crown, the sceptre, and some minor jewels, which it was sought, it is reported, to abstract. There were also found in a loft in a new quarter of Madrid fifty-one cases containing jewels and precious objects belonging to M. Gonzales Bravo, or at least declared to be his. Finally, at the moment when the priest of the Chapel Royal of Atocha was about, it is said, to fly, they arrested him, and deposited with the Central Junta the jewels and ornaments of the Virgin of Atocha, of great value, and which he was about to carry off.

**Lynch Law in Madrid.**

*Madrid (Oct. 4) Correspondence London Times.*

A terrible deed of summary popular justice was perpetrated in Madrid last evening. A sergeant of artillery implicated in the plots which led to the fatal outbreak of the 22d of June, 1866, had betrayed and denounced his accomplices, and had been rewarded by Narvaez with the rank of officer. This man was with Novaliches at Alcoles, and after the defeat endeavored to make his escape into France. He was, however, recognized and arrested at Saragossa and sent as a prisoner to the Junta at Madrid. The Junta ordered him to be shut up in a military prison; but on his way to his destination he fell into the hands of some of the friends of his betrayed victims, by whom he was put to death, the assembled populace lending a hand to the murder. There is no doubt as to the man's deserts, and it is questionable whether there could have been any other way of bringing him to justice.

**Cash Economy by the Revolution.**

*From the London Times (city article), Oct. 8.*

Whoever may be the new sovereign of Spain, the revolution is certain to effect a considerable economy in the civil list, the annual dotation to the royal family having hitherto been £458,500, apportioned as follows:—The Queen, £340,000; her husband, £24,500; her son Alfonso, £24,500; her daughter Isabel (the Countess Girgenti), £20 000; her sister, Donna Maria Luisa, £20,000; and her mother, Queen Christina, £30,000.

ENGLAND.

**Gladstone's Election Address.**

Mr. Gladstone delivered an election address to the electors of Southwest Lancashire, on the 16th instant, in which he spoke of the Irish Church as follows:—

The Church of Ireland is the Church of a minority, insignificant in numbers. True, while insignificant in numbers that minority is great in prosperity, in education, and in power. All this does not amend but aggravate the case; for if a national Church be not the Church of the nation, it should at least be the Church of the poor. Every argument which can now be used in favor of civil establishments of religion is a satire on the existence of the Church in Ireland. But while that establishment is thus negative for good, it misapplies the funds meant for the advantage of the nation at large. It remains as the memorial of every past mischief and oppression; it embitters religious controversy by infusing into it the sense or the spirit of political injustice; and it carries the polemical temper into the sphere of social life and public affairs. Nor need we feel surprised when we find that since the penal laws began to be repealed the relative number of Protestants in Ireland appears to have declined. In the removal of this establishment I see the discharge of a debt of civil justice, the disappearance of a national, almost a world-wide reproach, a condition indispensable to the success of every effort to secure the peace and contentment of that country; finally, relief to the devoted clergy from a false position, cramped and beset by hopeless prejudice, and the opening of a freer career to their sacred ministry.

This is a great change, and it can only be effected with the aid of much energetic and much considerate support.

In the manner of proceeding we ought, I think, to be governed by three considerations—a regard for Irish interests and feelings, an enlarged equity towards those who would lose in point of civil privilege, and a careful heed to the spirit of equal dealing throughout the detailed arrangements.

To sum up this great subject:—Rest as we are, by common consent, we cannot. Endowment of all, after the events of the last session, is out of the question. Retrenchment or mutilation of the existing Church by reduction of its spiritual offices has been proposed by a royal commission; but I do not learn, from the latest and most authentic declarations of the ministry, that they adopt that or, indeed, any other method of proceeding. We of the opposition, gentlemen, have done our part. The matter now rests with you. One path at least lies before you, broad, open, and well defined. One policy has advocates who do not shrink from its avowal. It is the policy of bringing absolutely to an end the civil establishment of the Church of Ireland. It has received the solemn sanction of the representatives whom the nation chose in 1856. For this line of action, the only one just and the only one available, I confidently ask your approval.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A Spiritualist has been arrested in Naples, who, by professing to communicate with the souls of eminent men, swindled one of his dupes out of $60,000.

—A decree recently issued by the Italian Government removes the sequestration placed upon the property of the Duke of Modena.

—By the demise of Count Walewski a seat is rendered vacant in the Privy Council of France, worth 100,000 francs, or $20,000, per annum.

—A man in Berlin has invented a torpedo that will destroy an entire battalion when exploded. So enchanted is the inventor that he has given the instrument his own name.

—The dreaded Fra Diavolo, of Ravenna, Italy, was recently tracked and surrounded in his retreat by a company of soldiers. Before he could be secured he killed one and wounded several other soldiers.

—Toulouse papers mention the blowing up of a new bridge in that city by an escape of gas. One man was killed and sixteen passers-by were badly wounded.

—The North German Confederation intends to establish a Consulate-General in Caraccas, Venezuela. The screw corvette Victoria is preparing to convey the *personnel* to Laguayra.

—Two students, accompanied by two guides, recently made the virgin ascent of the Grosshorn, in Switzerland. This has never been attempted before, and these fortunate tourists reached an altitude of 12,418 feet without accident. The trip occupied twenty-two hours.

—The Paris *Figaro* mentions that Count Walewski died comparatively poor—that is, for our time, because, besides the property of the Marals d'Ox, worth about $300,000, he leaves three houses in Paris, his villa at St. Germain, the property of Amphion, near the Lake of Geneva, and decorations to the intrinsic value of $40,000.

—An individual, doubtless driven to despair, advertises, through the medium of the *Figaro*, that in consideration of a life pension of $2000 settled on his children, he will place himself entirely at the disposal of any gentleman who will accept the terms. He will fight a duel with any one, will climb any glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius, or precipitate himself from a balloon—in fact, undertakes any other pastime his master may dictate.

—The Paris *Figaro* publishes the following interesting details of the tobacco trade:—Asia produces annually 155,000 tons; Europe, 141,000; America, 124,000; Africa, 12,000; and Australia, 400 tons. The annual consumption in France averages, snuff, 7800 tons; smoking tobacco, 18,441; chewing tobacco, 756 tons; and cigars of various denominations, 3004 tons. The volume of snuff is equal to thirty columns each equal to the Colonne Vendome; the smoking tobacco is equal to a cube equivalent to the Arc de l'Etoile, and the cigars placed end to end represent a total length of 74,360 miles, more than twice the circumference of our globe. The anti-tobacco league, therefore, will have plenty of room to operate in.

## THE DEMOCRATIC ROUT.

### The Presidential Muddle—No Way of Escape.

NEW MOVEMENT AGAINST BLAIR.

The N. Y. *Herald's* special from Washington relates the following particulars of the new anti-Blair movement:—

The Blair sensation seems to be a new device of the change-of-fronters. Not satisfied with their defeat and the mischief which their rashness has already cost the Democratic party, they seem determined to keep "pegging away" until they accomplish Blair's withdrawal from the ticket. Their latest move, which has leaked out to-day, is to get Packer, of Pennsylvania, on the ticket with Seymour, vice Blair.

The Keystone State must be carried, they assert, and the only way to do it is to pack Packer in the same bundle with Seymour. Packer is declared to be potential in Pennsylvania. He is very rich, very popular, and very skilful. Were he on the ticket his personal influence, they contend, would break down the 10,000 majority claimed by the radicals in that State in the last election. He could afford, they say, to pour out the greenbacks as plentifully as Blair can speeches, and that greenbacks, after all, will decide the November as it did the October elections. They press the point still farther, and argue that the political battle is not yet hopeless, and that with a change of the ticket that would take in Pennsylvania and Indiana an enthusiasm could be aroused that would result in getting enough electoral votes for the Democratic candidates. Packer, it will be remembered, developed no mean strength in the New York Convention as an aspirant for the first place on the ticket. On the other hand, Blair's friends declare that by confining the ticket entirely to the East, as would be the case with Seymour and Packer as the standard-bearers, the West would consider itself badly slighted, and all enthusiasm would die out in that section. Blair, they say, will display more strength next month in Ohio Illinois, and Missouri than the party give him credit for, and therefore that the contemplated change would be highly injudicious. It is said that considerable telegraphing has been going on between here and New York and the West to-day about the subject, and that this Packer movement is quite formidable. Montgomery Blair will probably go to New York to-morrow morning, whether on this business or some other I am not reliably informed.

A CHANGE WILL CREATE DISGUST.

We understood, remarks the Louisville *Democrat* on the 17th instant, the Convention of the Democratic party to declare that the present election should not go by default, and Seymour and Blair were chosen by a full council of the party to represent Democratic principles. We are for fighting it out on that line. No matter what may be said of the new ticket, it will be considered as a waiver of the issue—a weak surrender of principles that should be adhered to at all times, in prosperity and adversity, in defeat as well as victory. We do not propose to surrender. This way of swapping horses and changing saddles in the middle of a race never won a purse yet, and never will. The change will create confusion and disgust; we do not believe the Democracy will consent to it. It looks weak and cowardly. We regret that it has ever been suggested. It will have a bad effect, and we do not believe it will ever be carried into action. Yet we are no mere volunteer, but enlisted for the war, and intent to fight it out, no matter who is put in command. Though we would regret a change as unwise and ill timed, we are prepared to yield to the wishes of the party, and to those whom the party has intrusted with control. If it is esteemed prudent to change, we will do our best, but, like Saulsbury, who protest against Sumner on the ticket, though we are forced to take Chase or Adams.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR TO THE BITTER END.

*From the Boston Post, Oct. 19.*

The Democratic party is not the organization to strike its colors before the battle is over. And although it did not enter on this contest to aggrandize itself or to promote the ends of individuals, but to secure the country from the dangers which threaten the Government and its institutions—it nevertheless selected certain names for inscription on its banners, and those names it will carry through the thick of the fight till the result is fully determined. It would be as impolitic as it is cowardly for a great and powerful party to desert its candidates in the crisis of battle. Visionary minds, wanting the firmness and balance which discipline and experience bring, might catch wildly at such a proposal as has been suggested, but sober second thought must inevitably convince even these that all the momentum and accumulated force of the campaign would be wasted in faltering at the sound of such ill-omened whispers.

VALLANDIGHAM THROWS OHIO INTO THE SCALE FOR CHASE.

It is no secret in Columbus that Washington McLean and C. L. Vallandigham telegraphed from this city to that, to the Democratic State Central Committee, urging that the influence of the Committee be exerted to cause the retirement of Seymour and Blair, and the substitution of Chase and Adams. Probably this may be what the *Enquirer* and Dayton *Ledger* meant by the "informal nomination" of Chase and Adams.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SEYMOUR'S REPUGNANCE TO BLAIR.

A private letter from Seymour is in the hands of prominent Democrats in this city, in which he says the party cannot blame him for defeat when the nomination was forced upon him, and that Blair's nomination to the Vice-Presidency never met his approval.

## FRAUD.

### How New York is to be Carried by the Democracy—Manufacture of Naturalized Citizens.

Within a day or two past the schemes of the New York Democracy to carry that State for Seymour by fraud have been discovered. The following communication to the New York *Tribune* of this morning gives some further details of the outrageous transactions:—

SIR:—I regret to have to call the attention of the public and of the bar to a gross outrage on their rights and privileges committed last evening by Judge Barnard.

Having entered Judge Barnard's court to witness the extraordinary naturalization proceedings there conducted, I went within the bar, but finding the centre space was needed for applicants and witnesses, retired to one side, entirely out of the way, where I commenced taking a few notes.

Judge Barnard observed me; had some conversation with his clerk, and then ordered the usher to clear the space within the bar of all persons except applicants and witnesses. All others left, but, as a member of the United States bar, I could not regard myself as included in this order, though I knew it was specially levelled at me; accordingly when the usher came to me and told me the Judge had ordered the space within the bar to be cleared, I replied, "This is a public court, and I am a member of the United States bar." He went to the Judge and returned, saying, "The Judge orders the space within the bar to be cleared." Unwilling to enter into any altercation, I retired behind the bar, to the extreme rear of the court, where, mounted on a bench, I continued my notes. The Judge saw this, and again had a conversation with his clerk; presently he ordered the court to be cleared of all persons except applicants and witnesses.

The comparatively few persons now behind the bar retired. I remained. Another usher came up to me and said in a brutal manner, "Don't you hear the order? the Court is to be cleared." I answered:—"It is a public Court, and I've a right to remain." Saying, "I'll teach you to remain when the Judge orders the Court to be cleared," he seized hold of me and dragged and threw me over the bench, and had I not fallen on the crowd then going out at the door, I may have been seriously injured. This fellow—one of Judge Barnard's ushers, be it remembered—then took hold of the collar of my coat, when I called out in a voice which it is perfectly impossible the Judge could have failed to hear, "Judge Barnard, I am a member of the United States bar, and call on you to protect me in my rights." "D—n your rights," said the usher, kicking me first on the right shin and then most severely in the groin, from the effects of which I still suffer occasional paroxysms of great agony.

I ought not to omit to mention that there was no shadow of pretext for the order to clear the Court, which was as orderly as it was possible to be. The only noise made was that of the shuffling of the feet of the crowd standing within the bar, stretching out their hands over each other's shoulders to the four or five Bibles on which the whole one hundred and fifty persons were to be sworn in a batch, or rather in two batches. Indeed, there is often more noise during the ordinary proceedings of trials in the Courts of this State than there was on this occasion.

The outrage upon myself is lost in the outrage upon the rights and privileges of the bar. I therefore will take no action until the elders of the bar meet to protect their rights and privileges, when I will come forward to substantiate what I have stated; and to enable the bar to feel confident that I will do so, I enclose my card, which will be recognized as that of a gentleman personally known to the proprietors or managers of each of the New York papers to whom this letter is delivered, viz.:—The *Tribune*, the *Times*, the *World*, and the *Evening Post*. Yours, respt'y, COUNSELOR U. S.

New York, Oct. 21, 1868.

## POLITICAL.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, gloriously unconscious of the Democratic commotion in this section over Frank Blair, thus delivers its mind:—"General Blair struck the true issue of the campaign in his Brodhead letter, and although some foolish Democrats have sought to apologize for or explain its direct utterance, they would have exhibited far more wisdom had they pushed his idea aggressively on the stump in the East and West. Had the South kept silent and worked in secret, and the North roused herself with the misplaced vigor and fervor of the South, Frank Blair's letter would have been no stumbling-block in the way of Democratic success. But precipitate Southerners compelled the sluggish Northern Democracy to qualify their predetermined policy of aggression, and to assume a curious attitude of defense. Would to God they had been more alert or we more patient!"

—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says: "The *World* reminds us of the fidgety Lilliputian spoken of by Dean Swift in 'Gulliver,' 'the little fellow who did not know what to be at.' Its proposition strikes us as equally impracticable and ridiculous. It is too late to remedy such judgments, and besides, Seymour is really as unassailable as any Democratic candidate we could run."

—The following is attributed to the pen of a distinguished candidate for the second office in the gift of the people:—

"Into the pure and crystal cup
A gill I poured of ancient rye,
And as with this I mixed it up,
The water smiled—and so did I."

F. P. B.

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—"We are glad to learn from Lynn that the crack of Butler's whip has not the terror to day that it has had, and opposition to him is now boldly advocated by very quiet Republicans."

—E. Richards was the first man to fly a Seymour and Blair flag in Boonville, near Utica. That flag has been taken down by Mr. Richards and the banner of Grant and Colfax substituted for it.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 106¼; Reading, 94⅝; Canton, 69½; Erie, 46¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 108¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 114⅝; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 127; Illinois Central, 144¼; Cumberland preferred, 24; Virginia 6s, 57¾; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Hudson River, 134; 5-20s, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 111¼; do. 1865, 111¼; do. new, 109⅞; 10-40s, 105⅞. Exchange 9⅞. Gold, 135¾. Money, 7 per cent.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The President's Organ Demands the Removal of Seymour—Senator Henderson and Frank Blair in the West.

### Financial and Commercial

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

**The "Intelligencer"**

this morning, in a long editorial, demands that the National Executive Committee come together at once, and place before the people the men who were really the choice of the National Convention, either Chase, Hancock, Johnson, or Hendricks. It says Seymour and Blair are not the chosen leaders of the conservative masses. It thinks Seymour will resign, but if Blair refuses, then drop him and take up somebody else. Speaking of Belmont's recent address, it says, "Let the National Committee give us not now wordy appeals, not double-leaded articles in a newspaper, but candidates whom the people demand, around whom they may be willing to rally." This article is supposed to be inspired from the White House.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

### Senator Henderson on the Stump—He Denounces the Republican Party and Advocates the Election of Grant.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The speech of Senator John B. Henderson, at the Mercantile Library Hall, last evening, has given great satisfaction to the Democrats, several hundred of whom were present at the meeting. He presented a scathing review of the election law in Missouri, denouncing in bitter terms the arbitrary restrictions imposed upon voters, and the extraordinary and unwarrantable power given to the registrars. He predicted that the measure would result in driving the radical party from power in Missouri, and urged that the privilege of voting should be given to those who were subject to pardon by the President's amnesty proclamation. He advocates a modification of the tariff, the withdrawal of the military rule from the South, and the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, remarking that, as Congress was now legislating, the public debt was not likely to be paid very soon either in gold or greenbacks. He defended his course on the impeachment question, and advocated the election of Grant, but spoke of the Democratic candidates as loyal, able, and distinguished men.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Henderson was warmly congratulated by Colonel Brodhead and several leading Democrats present. Should the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature, the prediction is general that Henderson will be a rival of Frank Blair for the United States Senate.

The Registration Board are doing a heavy business in disqualifying voters in Saline and Platte counties. In one township two-thirds of the number registered have been objected to. Serious trouble is anticipated.

Banks, the negro murderer, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

## FROM CHICAGO.

### Frank Blair's Speeches—The New Church and State Party—Republicanism in the State.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—There was a fair attendance last night to hear Frank Blair, mainly composed of clubs, with torches. He spoke but little over an hour, the weather being very cold and windy.

At a Convention of the New Church and State party, held here October 17, the members unanimously endorsed as their choice for President and Vice-President of the New Church and State party Salmon P. Chase and J. M. Edmunds, lately nominated by the Liberal party of peace, freedom, and progress, and also nominated Rev. Mrs. Buffern for President and Dr. Sarah L. Hendricks for Vice-President of the New Church, all to be together voted for at the coming election.

There was an immense Republican demonstration at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, in the afternoon. Thirty thousand people were present, and a procession, which included large numbers of finely-uniformed cavalry, lancers, tanners, etc. The procession was about six miles long.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

### The Convocation of Friends—A Great Safe Test.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The Friends' annual meeting here is largely attended. They held a peace meeting yesterday and several eloquent speeches were made on the subject. They adopt Grant's motto—

"Let us have peace."

The great fireproof safe test is now going on in Monument Square, being made by the American Steam Fireproof Safe Company. There are six safes now under the blazing pile of fifteen cords of oak wood. They are named Herring & Co., Lillie & Co., Marvin & Co., Miller & Co., Valentine & Butler. They all seem red hot. They are to be examined after the test, including the contents. There is a large audience of spectators. This test costs the company over three thousand dollars.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

### This Morning's Quotations.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, Oct. 22—A. M.—Consols for money, 94½, and for account, 94½@94¾. United States 5-20s, 73. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 97½; Erie, 31¾.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22—A. M.—Five-twenties closed last night heavy at 78½.

PARIS, Oct. 22—A. M.—The Bourse closed firmer last night. Rentes 70f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—A. M.—Cotton quiet. The sales will reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 22—A. M.—Sugar on the spot, 36s., and to arrive, nominal at 25s. 6d. Cotton at Havre, 137f. on the spot and 136f. to arrive.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

### More Earthquake Shocks—Several Lives Lost.

The following despatch was forwarded to-day to the Director of the Mint:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia:—Severe earthquake shocks occurred this morning, and have caused much damage and the loss of several lives. The Mint building is somewhat injured, which will delay work several days.

R. B. SWAIN, Superintendent.

### Snow in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—A heavy fall of snow occurred here this morning.

## EMBEZZLING.

### Trial of Bostonians for Defrauding the Government.

In the United States Circuit Court this forenoon, says the Boston *Traveller* of last evening, before Judges Clifford and Lowell, the trial of Charles Mellen and Charles H. Ward, of the late firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., bankers and brokers, for complicity with Julius F. Hartwell, in embezzling money belonging to the United States Government, was resumed.

Mr. Hyde, having finished his opening argument for the Government, proceeded to call the witnesses against the defendants.

T. P. Chandler, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston during the time Hartwell was clerk in the Sub-Treasury, was the first witness. His testimony was mainly in regard to the management of the Sub-Treasury, and was fully given in the *Traveller* during Hartwell's trial a year ago last August.

George D. Whittle, late Chief Clerk in the Sub-Treasury at Boston, was the second witness. He explained the duties devolving upon him and Hartwell. His own consisted, briefly, of a general oversight of the business transacted at the office, and Hartwell paid out all the money. He described the plans of the office and of the money vault, the descriptions of money they were accustomed to have at the Sub-Treasury, and the manner in which it was packed away in the vault.

During the winter of 1867 there were about $11,000,000 in gold coin, $50,000 in silver coin, and at the close of February, 1867, there were nearly $15,000,000. About $3,000,000 of this was in paper money, the rest in specie. He related Hartwell's confession to him that he had stolen the Government's money and lent it to Mellen, Ward & Co. This confession, he said, was made in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury on the 28th of February, 1867. Hartwell said at that time that he had lent Carter, of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., $580,000 in gold certificates, to carry on stock speculations with. He said that it was all back, with the exception of $150,000, which could be got back before the opening of business the next morning. It was returned the next morning. After a time Hartwell owned that he had taken altogether about $1,000,000.

Hartwell said that he had been bound to get the $580,000 in gold certificates back to the vaults, in order to escape the detection that would inevitably ensue on the first of March, on account of the examination of the accounts of the Sub-Treasury by the Government examiners. Hartwell said that he first began to take money from the vault, and lend it to Mellen, Ward & Co., in the preceding December.

He let them have $50,000 at first; soon after he let them have $50,000 more; then still more until it amounted to a large sum. Hartwell was very anxious that the money should be allowed to go out again, but the witness refused. The cross-examination elicited nothing additional of any importance.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William H. Rudiman, Prosecuting Attorney. Prison cases were before the Court this morning.

A case was heard upon habeas corpus, in which a young sailor was charged with larceny. The commitment was made by Alderman White, whose transcript set forth that $600 bail was required. Upon examining the prosecutor, the Court learned that the only offense charged against him was that he owed $18 for board, a debt contracted on the termination of a prior voyage. Under these circumstances, the Judge remarked that a mistake had been made in the selection of a Court for the redress of this grievance, and ordered the prisoner's discharge.

E. S. Early was charged with larceny as bailee. It was alleged that he was employed by a firm in this city to sell mirrors, clocks, chromos, etc., upon credit, he to make weekly returns, and a lot was given to him. He made false returns to his employers, and did not return either the goods or the money. Mr. Ruddiman explained to the jury that in order to constitute the offense of larceny as bailee it should be shown that articles were intrusted to a person under agreement that a particular disposition should be made of them by him, and he appropriated them to his own use; but here it was alleged that the prisoner did do with these goods as he was directed—that is, he sold them but failed to account for the money which he received from other persons than the prosecutors, and therefore this case did not come within the meaning of the law. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas Simpson was tried upon a charge of cruelty to a dog. An officer testified that one morning recently he saw the prisoner leading a dog along South street, and heard him offer to bet fifty dollars that this dog could whip any other in the city; soon afterwards the poor brute was brought back torn and bleeding. The officer, concluding that the prisoner had been indulging in a dog-fight, arrested him. The jury, however, were not satisfied beyond a doubt that such was the case, and therefore acquitted. But he was immediately afterwards convicted of a charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon, it being shown that when he was taken to the station-house a blackjack was found upon his person.

William Kitsch and Frederick Kitsch pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs Rachael Bannister. That lady testified that these men, strangers to her, entered her tobacco store, at Ninth and Callowhill streets, and after making a purchase, one of them rudely pushed her against the wall. A gentleman came in and offered to put these men out, and then the other prisoner gave her a violent kick, which caused her a serious spell of sickness. The Judge, looking as if he could not comprehend how men could be guilty of such a cowardly act, imposed upon them a fine of $10 each, and an imprisonment of twenty days in the County Prison.

Christian Young was charged with the larceny of a large lot of wine and whisky belonging to Henry Schmidt. It was alleged that the prisoner was employed at Mr. Schmidt's liquor store in Vine street, above Second, and was suspected of taking quantities of liquors that were occasionally missed from there. A watch was instituted upon him, a detective being employed, and on the 1st of September he was seen to take a demijohn into the next adjoining store, and the parties in that store were seen to pass it back to the prisoner. He was arrested in Reading, and before the Recorder he acknowledged that he had stolen the liquor. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—John W. Frazier was put upon trial this morning, charged with forcible entry and detainer, and with assault and battery upon Mrs. Mary O'Donnel and Margaret Coffee. It was alleged that he entered Mrs. O'Donnel's house, No. 1003 Naylor street, without her knowledge or permission, proceeded to a room where her niece, Mrs. Coffee, was dressing, and inflicted a most cruel whipping with a whip upon the lady's bare shoulders. Mrs. O'Donnel rushed to her niece's rescue, but he turned upon her and struck her violently.

From the cross-examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses by counsel for the defense, it appeared that these ladies had encouraged the defendant's father, an old man, to visit them, remain away from his family, and become the subject of criticism by all the neighbors, which was breaking his mother's heart; and that he pursued this course while smarting under the shame such conduct was bringing upon his family. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—The case of The Farmers' National Bank of Reading vs. Geizer, before reported, is still on trial, the defense alleging that they are not liable upon the promissory notes, not being members of the firm that gave them.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 105¼ was bid for 10-40s; 115⅞ for 6s of 1881; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 111⅞ for '64 5-20s; 111½ for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65, 5-20s; 110¼ for '67 5-20s; and 110⅜ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅛@48⅜, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 34, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅜, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 57½ for Minehill; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 32 for Green and Coates; 22 for Girard College; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33½. 244 was bid for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 61 for Commercial; 90 for Western; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27¼@27½, a slight advance; 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do; 73 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $400 Pa 6s, 2 series | 106¼ | 10 sh Read | c. 49⅜ | | |
| $400 City 6s, New | 104¾ | 100 | do | b30. 49 ⅛ | |
| $200 do. New | 103¾ | 200 | do | b. 49 56 | |
| $1000 Leh 6s, gold | c. 103¾ | 300 | do | 49 56 | |
| 8 sh Mech Bk | 58½ | 100 | do | c. 49⅝ | |
| 200 sh Leh Nav | 27¼ | 100 | do | c. 49⅝ | |
| 100 do | b30. 27¼ | 100 | do | s5. 49 56 | |
| 100 do | 27½ | 200 | do | b.3d. 49 56 | |
| 12 sh Penna R | 56¾ | 300 | do | b. 49⅝ | |
| 200 sh Butler Coal | 7 | 100 | do | b30. 49 ⅝ | |
| 400 sh Cata Pf | b30. 34 | 100 | do | 49⅝ | |
| 10 sh N Y & Mid | 5¾ | 100 | do | b30. 49 ⅝ | |
| 300 sh Keystone Zinc | 1¾ | 100 | do | c. 49⅝ | |
| 100 do | b60. 1¾ | 200 | do | b30. 49⅝ | |
| 40 sh Reading | 48⅛ | | | | |

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; old 5-20s, do., 113½@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111½@111¾; do., 1865, 111½@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¼@110¼; do., 1867, 110¾@110¼; do. 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 135¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@113; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. July, 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. July, 1867, 109¼@110; 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅛@135⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111½; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@110; do., 1867, new, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1868, 110@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 135⅛@135⅜. Silver, 129½@131.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 135⅞ | 11·01 A. M. | 135⅞ |
| 10·17 " | 135⅞ | 11·10 " | 135⅞ |
| 10·25 " | 135⅞ | 12·03 P. M. | 135⅞ |
| 10·45 " | 135⅞ | 12·05 " | 135⅞ |
| 10·46 " | 135⅞ | 12·09 " | 135⅞ |
| 10·52 " | 135⅞ | 12·20 " | 135⅞ |
| 11·00 " | 135⅞ | 12·25 " | 135⅞ |


THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is already greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, for the current year will be *more than a million in gold*, and the through line will be opened next summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 108 and accrued interest, in currency. For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.


### New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y.Cent. R. | 127¼ | Pitts.F.W.and Chi. | 114¼ |
| N.Y. and E. R. | 47½ | Pol. & Wabash R. | 63½ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 98½ | Mil. and St. P. com | 102⅛ |
| Mich.S.and