THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 81. PHILADELPHIA, SA URDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

POLITICAL ROWS.

A Disturbance Between the Invincibles and Keystones under the Walls of Independence Hall—Democratic Roughs Break Up an Irish Republican Meeting at Twentieth and Market Streets.

The Reign of Terror Fairly Commenced.

It had been hoped by the order-loving people of this city, that as the issues involved in the approaching election were of lesser importance, and many of the candidates such as to awaken no interest in their behalf, the time preceding the actual contest at the polls would be marred by no undue excitement; that there would be no attacks of rival clubs, no breaking up of meetings, no general riots, no bloodshed. The good men of both parties desired this quiet, and thought to enjoy it, but the issue of affairs has proven their "wish father to their thought."

When, a few nights since, the Republican Invincibles were first attacked, in Germantown, by rowdies of the opposite political faith; and again, upon a following evening, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets,—in both instances being refused protection by the Democratic police,—the orderly and law-abiding portion of the community were rudely shocked into a realization that a reign of terror, like that which preceded last year's elections, was about opening upon them in riot and bloodshed. Their dreams of peace were idle, and the occurrences of last night have rendered them doubly so. Unless the strong arm of the law is quickly and forcibly interposed, from this time until after the "second Tuesday" of the month, the city can expect nothing but commotion and Coroner's cases.

About half-past 10 o'clock last night, following hard upon the rowdies' attack on the Irish Republican meeting at Twentieth and Market streets, a riot serious enough, and which promised at one time to become general and fearful, took place at Fifth and Chesnut streets, under the very nose of municipal authority, and the shadows of that venerable pile—Independence Hall.

The night had been fixed for the parade of the organization known as the Keystone Club. It had also been selected some days ago for the holding of a Republican mass meeting by the citizens of the Second ward, at Jefferson avenue and Washington street, which the Republican Invincibles had been invited and solicited to attend.

At 8 o'clock the latter named club left their headquarters at Fifth and Library streets, and marched to the place named. After remaining there a short time they returned to their quarters and dismissed.

A short time after the departure of the Invincibles to attend the meeting, the Keystone Club marched past the Invincibles' headquarters, with a purpose which can easily be surmised. Even the majority of the more sensible of their adherents condemned this action. At that time, however, they encountered none of their rivals, as these latter were already squares away on their march to the Second ward.

As mentioned, the Invincibles returned to their headquarters, and dismissed. This was about 10 o'clock.

About twenty minutes past ten the tolling of a bell, mounted on a furniture car, announced to such parties as happened to be in the neighborhood of Fifth and Chesnut streets the approach of the Keystones.

At this time, save a few detective officers within the station and a few Reserve officers on the corners, not a policeman was to be seen in the neighborhood. Culpable neglect on the part of the ornamental chief of the department was the verdict of everybody. The riot then occurred, the facts of which, summarized, are as follows:—

The Affray.

The Invincibles, whom High Constable Clark and a detail of police had accompanied all the evening, having returned to their headquarters at Fifth and Library streets, had extinguished the lights and locked up the building. Many of the members had gone to their homes, others were passing up Fifth street. When the line of the Keystones reached that thoroughfare on Chesnut street all was quiet, but as the first company of the Keystone arrived above the water fountain nearest Fifth street, a rush was made from the street at the crowd on the pavement. During this temporary halt the lighted lamps were used pretty freely over the heads of the lookers-on.

The line again moved, and as the last company was crossing Fifth street, another rush was made opposite the fountain; and just at this time Archibald Potter, who was in the rear of the procession, cried out, "Come back!" and turning around, struck a gentleman in the mouth, knocking him down. High Constable Clark seized the offender, and ran him in the Central Station. This unprovoked attack by Potter was the signal for a grand rush of the Keystones down Chesnut street, and into Fifth, where they commenced an indiscriminate fusilade of pistol shots.

The small force of detectives who were on duty at the Central Station placed their badges on their coats and attempted to press back the rabble, but their efforts proved futile. The crowd pressed on, and on reaching the law office adjoining the Philadelphia Library structure, they were checked by a volley of shots from the recess in front of the Library building. This check was only temporary, and they discharged their weapons and pressed on. Their shots went down the street, where not a soul was standing, for it must be known that there was not an Invincible to be seen in or around their headquarters, which had been deserted about half an hour before.

All the firing from down the street came from the recess above referred to, and the number engaged in it was certainly very small, as no one could be observed, and the only evidence that anybody was there at all was from the flashes of the weapons as they were discharged. After the first volley the Keystoners, headed by a rather thin fellow with a heavy black beard and moustache, pressed forward, but another volley from the men behind the wall not only halted them, but sent them back hurriedly towards Chesnut street. Here another rally was made, and with the same result, the balls flying thick and fast in their ranks. Some of these missiles struck the outside of the detective office, one went through the window-sash, and another struck a gentleman who was standing looking from the window.

During all this time the Keystones were firing, with the scanty force of officers in their midst endeavoring to make arrests. High Constable Clark, with a remarkable degree of courage, was doing good service between the parties, when he felt a stinging sensation in his arm. He looked to see what damage had been done, and found that a ball had passed through his coat sleeve, grazing the flesh. He then resumed his post, and in company with Detectives Kelsh, Moore, Burns, and Roberts, endeavored to push the rowdies back, but they would not go, and again rushed down the street.

By that time the party behind the wall had disappeared, and the crowd ran further down, only to return to Chesnut street, and after a consultation, in face of a goodly number of officers, who had been collected together, they proceeded to the headquarters of the Invincibles and set fire to the handsome transparency in front of the building, and it was consumed in a very short space of time.

While the party was engaged in plying the torch, another squad was heaving bricks through the windows of the offices on the lower floor and of the room occupied by the Invincibles. Some of these weapons of destruction demolished one of the large lamps at the entrance door.

Cheer upon cheer rent the air upon the execution of these cowardly acts, and being satisfied, the brave fellows marched up the street, passing the same squad of officers, making the air ring with their wild huzzas. Not one arrest was made, though Detective Kelsh there received a pretty severe beating over the head with lamps.

The Casualties.

The following are the names of the wounded:—

William A. Barrett, No. 612 Marshall street, shot in the head.

Frank White (of the Keystones), Fifteenth and Sansom streets, shot in the side.

George D. James, son of J. O. James, No. 867 N. Ninth street, stabbed in the neck.

William DeGroot, No. 1103 Division street, injured in the foot.

Charles Shuster, struck with a missile.

William Carson, shot in the leg.

Morris S. Nagle, President of the Keystone Club, shot in the neck.

—— Cooper (of the Invincibles), shot in the neck.

William J. Eskins (of the Invincibles), shot in the arm.

James Crispin (of the Invincibles), shot in the head.

Ebenezer Harper (of the Invincibles), shot in the thigh.

High Constable Harry G. Clark, while attempting to quell the disturbance, received a pistol ball through his coat sleeve, but he escaped without personal injury.

High Constable Kelsh was pretty severely handled by the Keystones with their torches.

William Paul, residing on Fourth street, near Spruce, shot in the breast.

Joseph Burns, twenty-four years of age, residing at Fifth and Carpenter streets, was badly wounded. He received two balls in the body, one of which fractured three ribs. He is now lying at the Pennsylvania Hospital in a rather dangerous condition.

The Outrage at the Irish Republican Meeting.

For some days past there has been a placard posted around, announcing that an Irish Republican mass meeting would be held on Market street, above Twentieth, which would be addressed by several prominent sons of Erin. The stand was erected, and at the appointed hour the meeting was opened with the selection of the following officers:—

President—James Sweeney.

Vice-Presidents—W. Griffin, John O. Toohill, William Keating, and James Thompson.

Secretary—A. W. McDermott.

Anticipating from the crowd assembled about the platform that there would be trouble, the President sent word to Lieutenant Gercke, of the Sixth district, who immediately sent a posse of men to the spot, with instructions to preserve the peace.

As soon as Mr. Sweeney arose to introduce the speakers, a number of rotten eggs were thrown at those on the stand; and when he announced the name of John Moriarty, Esq., the crowd hooted and yelled, and although he made several attempts to speak, the "unterrified" interfered with him with with yells and groans. However, he continued to face the audience, who showered eggs and stones at him, when he, finding that his life was imperilled, left the stand and proceeded down Market street. The crowd followed him, and he was compelled to take refuge in a neighboring store. They then returned to the stand and pelted the Keystone Band, who were playing a patriotic air.

During these scenes of outlawry the police stood by and made no effort to quell the disturbance. Finally the president called on these faithless officials to arrest an individual who had hit him (Mr. Sweeney) in the face with a stone, but they moved not. Finding it impossible to secure protection from the police Mr. Sweeney adjourned the meeting, whereat the rowdy element gave three cheers for Packer and Pershing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

Miscellaneous business was before the court to-day.

THE REQUISITES OF AN INDICTMENT CHARGING BURGLARY.

The following decision, delivered by his Honor Judge Brewster, will be found of general importance to the community, and of special interest to those engaged in the practice of the criminal law:—

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia. Commonwealth vs. Matthias Kaas. Brewster, J.—This is a demurrer to an indictment which charges the defendant with being accessary to a burglary, and with having received stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen. Of the reasons assigned in support of the demurrer, the following present the substance of the objections urged upon the argument:—

1. That the indictment does not give the name of the alleged burglar, but charges that he was a person unknown.
2. That the indictment is defective in omitting to charge that the alleged burglary was committed in the night time.
3. That a concluding count built upon a prior defective count must fall if its support is removed.

Upon the hearing of the argument the Commonwealth interposed a motion to amend the indictment, which will be considered in its proper place.

The first objection to the bill is founded upon the old common law doctrine which required that the guilt of the principal should be established before, or, at all events, at the same time that the accessory was tried. In New York the rule still prevails to a certain extent. Barb. Cr. Law, 291, 2d ed. But the revised statutes provide that in an indictment against a person for receiving or buying stolen goods, it shall not be necessary to aver, nor on the trial to prove, that the principal who stole the goods has been convicted. 2 New York Rev. Stat., 480, sec. 72. The law of the several States on this head is collected in 1 Russell, 21, n. (A.)

In Massachusetts accessories in cases of felony either before or after the fact may now be indicted and punished whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice. Rev. Stat., ch. 133, sec. 2, 5.

Their statute is but a transcript of the 7 Geo. IV, c. 64, sect. 9, which has been condensed by the revisers of our Criminal Code into a few lines, which in effect render this defendant liable to indictment "in all respects as if he were a principal felon." (Act March 31, 1860, sect. 44, P. L. 440, Br. Dig. 257, sect. 44.) It is very true that the indictment against the accessary should be as particular as if against the principal, (Wh. Cr. L. 36), and in Comm. vs. Dudley, 6 Leigh's Va. Rep. 614, Judge Upshur sustained a demurrer to an indictment charging the defendant with "aiding and abetting a certain W. M. Davis "in unlawfully fighting a duel with pistols," because the State did not aver that the duel was actually fought, a refinement of pleading which must have been welcomed by the accused.

Great stress was laid in this argument upon the fact that the name of the principal felon was not given. Where it is not known it cannot be given: and if we decided this point in favor of the defendant, no accessary can be indicted where the principal is a stranger and escapes. The point did not avail the regicides, for there the executioner was unknown, yet the averments "*quod procurarit ignotum*" and "*quod quidam ignotus*" in a vizor gave the mortal stroke, were holden to be sufficient. Kel. 10. Com. Dig. Indictment G. (1).

Cases in which the names of third persons are unknown have always been held to be exceptions to the rule requiring the name to be given. And this *ex necessitate rei*. See the citations 1 Arch. Cr. L. (81), note 1.

A more serious objection is that the count for burglary omits to charge that the offense was committed "*in the night time*." All the forms require this averment, and the definition of the offense in our act of March 31, 1860, sect. 135 (Br. Dig 239, sect. 144), makes no change in the common law in this respect. The following section of the statute which refers to a breaking "in the day time" does not declare that the offense therein punished shall be "burglary." This, therefore, is a fatal defect.

The counsel for the Commonwealth have asked us to amend the indictment by inserting the words "about the hour of ten in the night time of the same day;" but the following are conclusive answers to such application:—

First. It is a matter of substance and not mere form.

Second. We have nothing to amend by.

Third. We do not know that the offense was committed in the night time, and we cannot hear witnesses to that point upon the argument of a demurrer.

Our act of March 31, 1860, sect. 11 (Br. Dig., 251, sect. 11), confines our power here to "formal defects." It is almost a literal copy of the statute 14 and 15 Vict., c. 100, sect. 25, as to which Mr. Archibald says, that it "has only reference to *formal* defects." The omission in this case is not only substantial but of the very heart of the offense.

The first and second counts therefore fall.

The last count charges that the defendant received the property alleged in the first count to have been stolen.

It is admitted to be in proper form, but it is said that it cannot stand because it refers to the goods and chattels as the "property *aforesaid*," and that as the preceding part of the indictment is quashed this count must share the same fate.

It does not follow that because a count is quashed a subsequent count, referring to the day, place, person or property described in the bad count, must also be quashed.

If that were the law, one defective count would destroy the whole indictment. The objection to the word aforesaid in the description of the property would apply with equal force to the Grand Jury, or to the averment of time and place, all of which are referred to "as aforesaid."

It only remains to notice a motion made by the learned counsel for the prosecution "to refer the said bill back to the Grand Jury for the purpose of making the correction" referred to in the amendment. We never send a bill back to the Grand Jury for such a purpose.

The demurrer to the last count is overruled. The rest of the demurrer is sustained, and the motions to amend and to refer back are refused.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The Grand Jury for the September term having completed their labors, made their final presentment to the court this morning. They have acted upon 532 bills of indictment, of which 303 were returned true bills, and 229 were ignored. The visited the prisons, Almshouse, House of Refuge, and Girard College, all of which they found in a condition satisfactory to them. In regard to the Almshouse, they suggested that accommodations should be furnished in the insane department to enable them to classify the lunatics as their different conditions required.

Being thanked by the Court for their services, they were discharged from further attendance.

Universalist Centenary.

One hundred years ago the first Universalist Society in the United States was organized in Gloucester, Mass. To-day they are numerically the fifth denomination in the country, numbering 792 societies, 558 ministers, 83 associations, and eight colleges and seminaries, which, during the past year, had under their care about 1450 pupils.

The Annual General Convention, which recently met in Buffalo, was largely attended by delegates, and held an interesting and enthusiastic session. They have resolved to celebrate the year 1870—their centenary year—by the raising of a fund of $200,000, to be called the Murray Centennial Fund, in honor of the first preacher of the faith in this country, the fund to be devoted to missionary purposes and church extension.

The next session of the convention will be held in Gloucester, Mass.

—Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, won a prize at a rifle shooting contest on Monday.

—Curtis, the nose puller, does ornamental white-washing to pass his leisure hours in prison.

—At the funeral of General Arnable Escalante the emblems of Masonry were publicly exhibited in Spain for the first time.

—The King of Greece is very fond of negro music. The royal band at Athens, in consequence, plays mostly Stephen Foster's melodies.

"DIVORCE WITHOUT PUBLICITY."

A Scandalous Affair—Elopement of a Married Lady—She Obtains a Divorce from Her Husband and Marries with Another—How Such Cases are Managed by the Lawyers.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that a little more a year ago some little public sensation was created by the announcement that the wife of a citizen in respectable position in the community had suddenly departed for Europe under the escort of a gentleman called by the title of "Colonel." Gradually the circumstances were forgotton by the public. The parties returned and went to the house of the gallant's father. The wife obtained a divorce from her first husband and married the Colonel. According to the exact letter of the public advertisement in such cases, almost everything was "obtained without publicity." The case comes to public notice again by an application before Judge Clerke, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to set aside the decree on the grounds of fraud and imposition. The following are the principal facts subsequent to the commencement of the suit for divorce by the wife, as condensed from the orders and affidavits used on the motion:—

In April, 1869, an action was commenced by Charlotte B. Nichols to obtain a divorce against her husband, Alexander R. J. Nichols, on the ground of adultery, alleged to have been committed with an unknown female at No. 30 E. Twelfth street, in the city of New York. On affidavit of one Oscar W. Smith, that the defendant could not be found either at his home or in the places he had been accustomed to frequent, an order was issued by Judge Cardozo for service of process by publication. The order directed the publication of the summons, &c., in the New York *Weekly News* and the *Jewish Messenger* once in each week for six weeks, and that it also be mailed to the defendant at Greenfield, Conn.

No answer or appearance being put in by the defendant, Judge Barnard referred the case to William H. Tracy. After the testimony was in, the referee reported that on the 8th of May, 1866, the parties were married; that on the 15th of March, 1868, at the house known as No. 30 Twelfth street, defendant committed adultery with some unknown woman, as charged in the complaint, and that the plaintiff was therefore entitled to a decree of divorce. Before the referee, one Henry B. Harrison, who said he lived at the Compton House, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue, in this city, and was a real estate agent doing business principally on the street, swore that he became acquainted with the parties to the action, and that on the 15th of March he was standing at a stable in Twelfth street, west of University place, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and saw the defendant go into an assignation house opposite accompanied by a strange woman. On the 12th of July, 1869, Judge Barnard made an order confirming the referee's report, and granting the decree of divorce.

Motion is now made to set aside the decree and all proceedings had in the case on the ground of fraud, and allow the defendant to come in and defend the action. In support of the motion the defendant swears that he resides at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, and has there resided since his infancy; that in 1867 he introduced to his wife one Edward Gebhard, with whom he had for a short time been acquainted, and who at that time he supposed to be a gentleman and a man of honor; that in 1868 the plaintiff eloped with this Gebhard, and took passage to Europe; that by arrangement with the captain of the steamer, they left on a pilot-boat in the British Channel, and landed at Falmouth, England, and on the continent they passed as man and wife; that they returned from Europe in January, 1869, and took up their residence at Schoharie, N. Y., in the house of the father of Gebhard; that plaintiff possessed large property and Gebhard had nothing; that in the month of July last the deponent saw an advertisement in the New York daily papers, a notice of the marriage of the plaintiff with Gebhard at Schoharie, N. Y. Defendant further swears that on inquiry he found that the decree of divorce granted by Judge Barnard was produced before the clergyman would celebrate the marriage, and that this was the first intimation he had of any proceedings for a divorce having been had; that at the time when plaintiff's witnesses swear he could not be found, he had a place of business with his brothers at No. 9 Pine street in this city, which was well known to plaintiff. Defendant further swears that all the statements made in the affidavit of Harrison, the chief witness for the plaintiff, are utterly false. In further support of the motion, David J. Price, who was in the employ of Orson A. House, an attorney at No. 78 Nassau street, from the fall of 1867 to the middle of July, 1869, identified the Colonel by his daguerreotype as the man who came to the office of House to obtain a divorce for a lady from her husband, and identified in the same manner the lady who afterward called at the office with the Colonel, and is the plaintiff in this action; he further swore that he did not swear to the affidavit purporting to be his affidavit; that he deposited a copy of the summons and complaint in the New York Post Office, but that he merely signed the same; that such summons was never deposited to his knowledge; that the testimony of Harrison, the chief witness, is all in the handwriting of House, the attorney for plaintiff. Gilbert B. Wood further swears that he had been informed by David J. Price that House, the attorney, was in the habit of using three different kinds of ink in the preparation of papers in such cases, in order to show a dissimilarity between the body of the papers and the signatures thereto. Effingham H. Nichols swears that in conversation with him M. W. Northrup, who appears on the record as attorney for plaintiff, admitted that he never had anything to do with the case, merely permitting his name to be used by House (or Howes), and that he had no doubt the whole proceedings were a sham.

Judge Clerke granted the order setting aside the decree and all prior proceedings, at the same time remarking that the matter must not stop here. He had known for some time of this House and of his advertising; he thought it was time a check should be put to such practices, and would direct the papers to be sent before the Grand Jury.

House made no appearance in opposition to the motion.—*New York Times.*

CUTTING ADRIFT.

Another Divorce "Without Publicity" in Moral Gotham.

Mr. James Fisher, ex-Justice of the Peace in Hudson County, N. J., and lawyer in New York, who is now in jail in Raymond street awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of stealing a judgment roll from the office of the County Clerk in Brooklyn, now appears in a new *role*. The new case is entitled "Clara Fisher vs. William Fisher." Mr. Edwin James, for plaintiff, yesterday applied to the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, at Special Term, Judge Gilbert presiding, for an order calling upon the defendant to show cause why the decree of divorce obtained in this suit and all the proceedings should not be vacated upon the ground of fraud. It appeared from the statement made that the plaintiff was a lady of property residing at Hackensack, N. J., the defendant was a lawyer carrying on business at No. 75 Nassau street, New York city. The plaintiff deposed that she married the defendant in July, 1865, and she had recently discovered that he had obtained a divorce, and upon searching the records of the court a decree of divorce was found, which had been filed on the 1st of October, 1868. The affidavit stated that the defendant had induced her by false representations to sign a complaint, telling her that the object of the proceedings was to secure an income for herself and her children, and that she positively refused upon many occasions to take any proceedings for a divorce. It was further alleged that the defendant was carrying on an adulterous intercourse with one Mary Frances Stevens, had deserted his wife and children, and since he obtained the decree of divorce had married her. Mrs. Fisher swore positively that she had employed no lawyer, and was ignorant of the whole proceedings, which were a fraud upon her and upon the court.—*N. Y. Paper of to-day.*

Scrapings.

—Detroit is reviving knee-breeches.

—St. Louis is to have a balloon wedding.

—Minnesota will be flooded with lectures.

—The Boston Coliseum is to be raffled off.

—Dominic Murray has gone to St. Louis.

—The King of Sweden thinks of becoming insane.

—The Grand Duke of Baden has softening of the brain.

—Stroudsburg, Pa., horses have been suiciding on new oats.

—Sparrows are shipped regularly from Harrisburg to Peru.

—One of Bismark's sons has narrowly escaped death in a duel.

—The horse-car drivers at Boston have been ordered to drive faster.

—A thirty-four pound mackerel is the latest achievement of California.

—The elongation of Home is called the home-stretch of Spiritualism.

—McKean Buchanan is to visit Buffalo. Buffalo will weep crocodile's tears.

—The Victoria statue in Montreal is fourteen feet high and weighs two tons.

—The Government organ in Georgia is printed appropriately on a Bullock press.

—Only $15·50 of the $27,000 taken at the New England Fair at Portland was counterfeit.

—A large cougar or Mexican lion is depredating on the young calves near Bonham, Texas.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Exciting Struggle for the Tennessee Senatorship — Andy Johnson's Chances—Failures on Wall Street—Irregularities in Books and Absconding Clerks—The Byron Revelation.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Senatorship—Intense Feeling Manifested—Johnson's Defeat Predicted—His Opponents Working Heroically.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 2.—There is a tremendous pressure being brought to bear against Johnson. A petition is being circulated and extensively signed, asking the representatives from this county to vote for some other man beside Andy. A large number of members of the Legislature have already arrived, and electioneering is going on bravely, Johnson's enemies being particularly active. Etheridge is here, working vigorously. Johnson is expected to-morrow.

There is the most intense feeling on the Senatorial question, everything else being in the shade. There are far-seeing men who predict Johnson's defeat, while others profess to think his election a certainty. Partisanship has its influence in either case. Candidates for the Legislative offices are absolutely swarming here, and the half have not arrived.

A Desperado Killed.

A desperado named Powell was shot and killed near Shelbyville on Thursday. He went masked to the house of a man named Dilke and demanded fifty dollars. Dilke gave him the contents of his gun instead.

A Libel Suit Closing—Political Affairs—Officials Pleasure Seeking.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The libel suit of George Synder against the publishers of the Baltimore *American* for ten thousand dollars' damages is drawing near to a close. The evidence in the case is weak on the part of the prosecution.

The Republican legislative nominations last night are all strong men.

Mayor Banks and City Councils accepted an invitation to visit Stanton on the 12th inst.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Defense of Mrs. Stowe's Byron Revelation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—A morning paper publishes a review of General Butler's recent article on the Stowe-Byron controversy, in which an opposite view of his argument is taken, and the writer, "A. G. W.," shows that Mrs. Stowe's accusers have thus far failed to deny the main charge brought by that lady.

The article closes as follows:—"If Lady Byron saw her own happy life, full of the most brilliant promise as it was before she met Byron, with youth, wealth, beauty, culture, and prospective rank, all vanished from her by her short-lived marriage, and all hope quenched from her heart, and if, though conscious of self-denying conduct deserving praise, she encountered only injustice and reproach, and endured this without a murmur till the death of her husband and all his near relatives, we ask if she had not done all and more than all that one human being could be expected to do for another, to endure all she did endure? To suffer silently was the part of a strong noble-minded woman, and at the last the right to vindicate the name she was to leave behind from the misrepresentation which had been her life-long companion, should have been cheerfully granted her as the least recompense the world could offer for all its ill usage."

Murder.

A drunken man named Farr murdered his wife in Saugus yesterday.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New Mexican Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—John F. Gody, son of the late consul, has been recognized as Acting Consul of Mexico by the Collector of Customs.

The Red Stockings

of Cincinnati have beaten the local Clubs badly. They will play a California picked nine on Monday, and leave for home on Tuesday.

Earthquake Shocks.

A heavy earthquake shock occurred at San Lorenzo to-day, accompanied by a loud noise.

Legislative Affairs.

The Legislature of Washington Territory assembles at Olympia on October 4. The adoption of the new code of laws for this Territory will be considered.

Advices from Oregon and Arizona.

The Archbishop of Oregon is about to depart for Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council.

Arizona advices state that the Indians in the vicinity of La Paz have gone into the mountains to hold a council with the Mohaves, and that their actions are suspicious.

FROM THE WEST.

Philadelphia Councilmen in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The Philadelphia Councilmen will continue their excursion into the suburbs until this afternoon, and will then take the mail boat for Louisville.

The survey of the Southern railroad line from here to Lexington was completed last night.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 84¼; of 1865, old, 84; of 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 25; Illinois Central, 94¼; Great Western, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12⅜d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 7000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—Spirits Turpentine, 28s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s, 84¼ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93@93⅛ for account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 84¼; 1865s, old, 84; 1867s, 83; 10-40s, 76. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12⅜d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d.; the sales have been 8000 bales, 2000 of which were taken for export and speculation. Cheese, 64s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—Sugar firmer at 28s. 6d.@ 28s. 9d., afloat.

FROM NEW YORK.

A New Clearing House—Another Failure.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the Gold Board this morning it was resolved to appoint a committee of nine to devise a plan for the establishment of a clearing house as an adjunct of the board.

Puleston, Raymond & Co. have just announced their failure, caused, they say, "by irregularities in their book."

Scenes on the Old Battle-Ground This Morning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The markets open this morning with less inclination to speculate, and the attendance at the several boards—particularly the Gold Room—has fallen off since yesterday. In the latter room about twenty men could be found surrounding the ring—we mean that which incloses the fountain—who had temerity enough to bid for small sums of gold, not with that swagger that was so characteristic last week, but in subdued tones, fearing to arouse too loud a noise, as they do not desire to hear the hollow echo that will resound throughout the vacant room.

There is but one that seems willing to trade on a large scale, and that is Colgate, of Trevor & Colgate. He gives some foundation to the board by his portly presence. Previous to the opening of the quotations a motion prevailed and was adopted appointing a committee of nine for the purpose of establishing a new clearing house, so that by Monday next the board could commence in a legitimate way.

The Opening Quotations.

The price opened at 130⅛, with loans ranging from 7 per cent. to flat. The stock market has been unsettled, in consequence of the affairs that exist between the Lake Shore road and the late lamented firm of Lockwood & Co. Legrand Lockwood states that he will resign the treasurership in a few days, and that their indebtedness to that company is not as large as represented.

Lack of Confidence.

The general lack of confidence still prevails to some extent, and the idea is that it will not do to force prices up, as it will have a tendency to throw out too much stock that is held back for high figures, but the prices are well maintained, though attended with no activity.

Exchange and Bonds.

Sterling dull on a basis of 108¼ for 60 day bills, and 108⅝ for 30 days. The steamer for Europe takes no specie, which is a very significant fact for Saturdays. Government bonds dull but steady.

Swamped.

The president of the Regular Board announced the failure of Adams, Kimball & Moore, a prominent stock house.

Why They Failed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The failure of Puleston, Raymond & Co. was caused by the absconding of their confidential clerk with all the assets of the firm. This is the statement of a member of the firm, but he refuses to give the name of the clerk or the amount stolen.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The steamship Ville de Paris takes out $100,000 in specie to Havre to-day.

COLD PIZEN.

A Man Takes Arsenic, Writes to His Friends, Tenders Some Interesting Advice, and Then Blows His Head Off.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* says:—"A man named Edward Scheivelbein called at the house of Mr. E. B. Dean, about twelve miles from the city on the Salt River road, last Monday night, and asked to stay all night. His request was granted, and after supper he was shown to his room and retired. Early next morning the household was aroused by the loud report of a pistol proceeding from the room of the stranger. Upon entering, he was found lying on the floor a corpse.

"Nothing is known of the man, or where he came from, except what may be gleaned from a letter or two and some promiscuous scribblings on a number of old envelopes and rumpled letter paper found lying on the table, all of which he had probably taken from his pocket. There are two letters of the same date—Cincinnati, September 24, 1869. The first reads as follows:—

"Elizabeth: I send you in this letter a money order for $45. You take this letter to the Vevay Post Office, and there you get your money.

"Good-by, Henry, and all, forever.

"Look for no more letters, for I am where there is no more writing done.

"Little Henry, good-by.

"EDWARD SCHIEVELBEIN.

"The second letter follows immediately after the first. Neither of them, however, were probably sent. It is as follows:—

"Elizabeth:—Perhaps before this letter reaches you I am gone for good. I hope you may all do well. Take good care of little Henry. I can see him no more. I have sent you a money order for forty-five dollars. I paid the money here in the Post Office. Good-bye forever. EDWARD SCHIEVELBEIN.

"It seems from the promiscuous scribblings that were found on his body that, after going to his room at Mr. Dean's house, he took a dose of arsenic, and, after waiting patiently for several hours without any effect, shot himself. While waiting he wrote the following messages:—

"I have swallowed arsenic, about a quarter teaspoonful. It has not troubled me yet, one hour from the time. Next—the pistol. E. S.

"Before resolving finally on the pistol, however, he waited for the poison to do its work, writing down in the meantime his experience and meditations:—

"For the benefit of suicides: Be sure and learn from good doctors the vital parts of the body, or you'll be bothered as I am. E. S.

"Then again:—

"Advice to future suicides:—Don't do like me, but find out the exact vital point before shooting, and also the quantity of arsenic. E. S.

"For the benefit of man:—I have taken arsenic perhaps one and a half hours ago. I feel no change whatever. I took a quarter of a teaspoonful. E. S.

"For my friends:—Good luck forever; for my enemies (legions), go to ——. E. S."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

There is no new feature in our local Money market worthy of notice, but there is manifestly a better feeling and tone in money circles. The banks appear to be gaining strength, and the pressure for loans accords better with the supply than during the past week or ten days.

Call loans are comparatively easy at 6@7 per cent. on Government securities, but on miscellaneous collaterals the rates range from 8 to 10 per cent. Time contracts are readily effected at bank and from private lenders at 10@12 per cent., according to the character of the securities offered. Gold opened at 130⅛ and closed at noon at 130⅛. Governments were quiet but steady.

There was considerable activity in the stock market, and prices were firm. No sales of State loans. City loans showed weakness, selling at 100⅛@100⅜. Reading Railroad was active and prices steady; sales at 46¾ cash to 47⅛ on short buyer's option; Pennsylvania advanced to 56@56¼, b. o.; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 120¼; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 55; 52 was bid for Minehill; 37 for Catawissa preferred; and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railways there were no transactions, but prices were steady.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	130⅛	11·06 A. M.	130⅛
10·07 "	130⅛	11·09 "	130⅛
10·15 "	130⅛	11·20 "	130⅛
11·00 "	130⅛	11·22 "	130⅛
11·02 "	130⅛	11·45 "	130⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅜@119⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅝@120; do., 1864, 119⅜@119⅝; do., 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do., July, 1865, 117⅜@117⅝; do. do., 1867, 117⅝@118; do., 1868, 117⅜@117⅝; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; 6s, 108⅜@109⅛; Gold, 130⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@119⅝; do. 1862, 119⅝@120; do. 1864, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1865, new, 117⅜@117⅝; do. 1867, do. 117⅜@117⅝; do. 1868, do., 117⅜@117⅝; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108⅜@109⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130⅛@131; Silver, 126@128.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R.........c. 46¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	100¼	114 sh Mor Cl sc.....	64¼
$2600 City 6s, New.ls.	100¼	100 sh O C & A R.b5.	37
$11000 do. New.ls.	100¼	300 sh Read R...ls.c.	46¾
$200 do...New.	100¼	100 do.......c.	46¾
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	83	200 do......2d.	46·81
1 sh Cam & Am R.	120¼	100 do......2d.	46·81
20 sh Leh V R.......	55	100 do.....b15.	47⅛
13 do.......ls.	55	100 do.........	46·81
18 sh Penna RR..	56	100 do.........	46·81
100 do.....b30.	56	200 do....ls.c.	46·69
100 do.....b30.	56⅛	200 do.......c.	46¾
22 do......ls.	56	100 do.....b30.	47⅛
100 do.....b30.	56⅛	400 do....rg&i.	46¾
45 do......ls.	56	600 do......ls.	46¾
100 do.....b60.	56¼	400 do......ls.	46¾
100 do.....b30.	56⅛	100 do.....b30.	47⅛
46 do......ls.	56	300 do.......c.	46¾

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market was easy and the general rate on call seven per cent. Many transactions on stocks were at this rate in coin and a few late buyers for cash paid a sixteenth to an eighth for having stocks 'turned.' The ease was without interruption to the close, the principal firms in the gold movement freely paying all claims presented. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. and William Heath & Co. were among those making such liquidation, the latter firm paying eighty-three per cent. and promising to pay the remaining seventeen when they get their funds from the Gold Exchange Bank, whose affairs are now undergoing strict and prompt investigation by the receiver. Propositions are also discussed to create a new system of gold clearances or to have the deposit banks undertake them. Commercial paper has not as yet felt the easier condition of money, and the rate of discount ranges from ten to fifteen per cent. Some gilt edged paper sold to-day at twelve.

"As it was steamer day, and as gold was cheaper in contrast to figures at which many importations of merchandise had been made, and as the late advance in the premium was a warning that had not been forgotten, the foreign exchange market became active, and prices rose about three-eighths per cent. even upon the day's transactions.

"The Government bond market was again active and strong under the stimulating influences of the general recovery in the tone of the street. In the rise which succeeded this feeling the '67s led the way to 118⅛. Subsequently the foreign bankers were free sellers on foreign account, the relations of the markets here and abroad allowing a marginal profit on the reimportation of some of the issues. Under these sales the market again went off, declining on the whole from a quarter to a half per cent. from the best quotations of the day. Even the public debt statement of a reduction of $7,467,429 for September failed to revive the market. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 109@109¼; do sixes, 1881, registered, 119@119¼; do. do., coupons, 119@119¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115@116; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 119⅞@120; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119⅛@119¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 117⅛@117¼; do. do., do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 117¼@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1867. do., 117⅜@117⅝; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 117⅜@117⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅝@109; do. do., coupon, 109@109¼.

"The Gold Market was fairly active under legitimate purchases from the importing merchants, and the price rose from 130 to 130⅜, falling later to 130⅛. The Government sold one million gold to-day, but had not made all the deliveries at the closing of the Sub-Treasury this evening. The awards are given elsewhere. The range of the market was as follows:—

10 A. M.	130	1·55 P. M.	129⅞
10·20 A. M.	130⅛	2 P. M.	130⅛
11 A. M.	130⅛	3 P. M.	130⅛
12 M.	130⅛	4 P. M.	130⅛
1 P. M.	130⅛	5 P. M.	130⅛@130⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2.—The Flour market is remarkably quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase beyond their immediate wants. About 600 barrels were reported, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $5·75@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7; Ohio do. do at $6·75@7·62½; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $6·37½.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat, and prices are weak. Sales of 12,000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·40@1·45, and 1200 bushels Western amber at $1·45@1·46. Rye is held at $1·10@1·12 per bushel for Western. Corn is very dull; sales of 2000 bushels Western and Southern yellow at $1·11@1·12; and 2500 bushels Western mixed at $1·05@1·09. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 60@64c. and Delaware at 59@61c.

In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported.

Seeds.—Cloverseed ranges from $7·50@8 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is held at $4·25@4·62; and Flaxseed at $2·55.

Whisky is nominal at $1·22@1·25 ℔ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—Arrived for orders—Barque France, from Pisagua, Peru.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 2.—Arrived, steamship Java, from New York.

Also arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, from New York.

GLASGOW, Oct. 2.—Arrived, steamship Europa, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............OCTOBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........61 | 11 A. M...........70 | 2 P. M...........77

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, 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 Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

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

Brig Minnie Traub, Leland, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg. 23d ult., lat. 33 50, long. 75 40, spoke French barque Vandike, steering north.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

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

Br. brig Florence, Davison, arrived yesterday from Kingston, Ja., is consigned, vessel and cargo, to Workman & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 1.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—James Loughney; H. Campbell; M. A. Duffy; Alvin Clark; and T. L. Moore, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 2.—The barge Charles, with coal for New York, left last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brigs J. W. Drisko, Haskell, and Circassian, Bunker, hence, below Boston 30th ult.

Brig Eurus, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., 23d ult., with lumber.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 29th ult.

Schr Rangatira, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 29th ult.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, at Saco 29th ult. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs E. M. Pennell, Ackley; Lilian, Griffin; and L. T. Knight, Harvey, hence, at Salem 29th ult.

Schrs Lyra, Haskell, and A. Tirrell, Atwood, hence, at Newburyport 29th ult.

Schrs John Johnson, McBride; Thos. Borden, Wrightington; Ella Hodgdon; and Geo. F. Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 28th ult.